FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 AUGUST 1983

PLO Affairs

Fatah dissidents and forces loyal to PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat continued to exchange artillery fire in the central Al-Biqa' area, Voice of Lebanon and Beirut radios reported. "Fierce"artillery clashes were reported in the Ba'labakk area by Radio Monte Carlo.

Dissident forces are using Syrian protection to strengthen their positions in the Al-Biqa', Baghdad Voice of PLO radio stated. The Fatah loyalists are exercising "immense self-restraint" to avoid a clash with Syrian forces still besieging loyalist positions, the radio claimed. Despite the fierce attacks, the loyalist forces have the situation "under control." The radio also questioned Syrian motives in confiscating PLO weapons, besieging PLO supply depots in the Al-Biqa', and strongly supporting "anti-Palestinian" elements. It asked why the Syrians decided to prohibit fedayeen operations despite their declared readiness to coordinate such operations with the PLO. These "contradictions and empty claims" are a cover for the "hideous scheme of liquidation" against the PLO, the radio maintained.

In a statement cited by SANA, the PFLP-General Command official spokesman denied any Syrian or Libyan interference in the Fatah conflict and stressed that the differences cannot be solved by "haphazardly accusing" Arab states.

PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum urged PLO leaders to avoid statements that might damage relations with Syria, Radio Monte Carlo stated.

At a press conference in Moscow, PLO representative Rami ash-Sha'ir asserted that the differences between Syria and the PLO could be resolved "with Moscow's help," according to AFP.

Meanwhile, Fathi 'Arafat, Palestinian Red Crescent leader and brother of Yasir 'Arafat, arrived in Moscow where he is expected to hold talks on PLO-Syrian differences, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Lebanon

A handgrenade thrown at a Lebanese Army patrol in Beirut did not injure anyone, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. In southern Lebanon, the IDF cordoned off the Phalangist barracks near Sidon, according to Beirut radio. Citizens protesting the action were turned back. Phalangist forces cited by the Voice of Lebanon denied that limited agreements have been reached on the situation in the Ash-Shuf Mountains or that they are reducing their military presence in the area.

Meanwhile, U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane met with Foreign Minister Elie Salim, Beirut radio noted. Later, an "official source" cited by the radio called the talks "good" and denied that McFarlane had made any attempt to persuade Lebanon to accept partial withdrawals.

In a speech to graduating servicemen on the occasion of Army Day broadcast by Beirut radio, President Amin al-Jumayyil asserted that Lebanon "cannot know real security" unless the Army is strengthened. If the Army is incapable of performing its tasks and assuming its responsibilities, Lebanon will still "need to seek the help of friendly armies," he maintained.

Syria

Syria will keep its forces in Lebanon unless Israel "completely, comprehensively, and unconditionally" withdraws and Lebanon abrogates the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, Culture Minister Najah al-'Attar declared in a *Tishrin* interview reported by Radio Monte Carlo.

Saudi Arabia

Jordanian King Husayn left the Kingdom after talks with King Fahd, SPA reported. According to QNA, the talks dealt with the economic and political effects of Israeli actions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the need to continue the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue. The two monarchs also discussed the need for strong, unanimous Arab resolutions.

Meanwhile, King Fahd met with Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, who conveyed a verbal message from President Saddam Husayn, Riyadh radio noted.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces "destroyed" another Iranian offensive in the central sector and subsequently launched a counterattack led by armored and commando units, an Iraqi commander announced in a statement reported by INA. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA said over 1,200 Iranians were killed during the "abortive" enemy offensive. Meanwhile, Iraqi planes attacked Iranian targets in the central and northern sectors, according to a military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio.

An Iranian military communique broadcast by Tehran radio said fierce clashes were continuing in the central sector where Iranian forces had surrounded Iraqi troops still resisting on some of the heights. The communique did not mention the offensive referred to by Iraqi sources.

Iran

Internal Developments — The private sector of the economy should be given incentives to increase output because experience shows that,if production is left entirely to the state or cooperative sector, "active and expert forces" will have no incentive to use their resources and abilities and the economy will not expand, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri told economic officials in remarks reported by Tehran radio.

Meanwhile, President 'Ali Khamene'i and Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi accepted the resignations of the commerce and labor ministers, the radio noted. The clandestine Radio Iran linked the "sacking" of the two ministers with the start of a purge of the "hojjatiyeh" faction by leftist "imamis" and clergymen sympathetic to communist policies. A purge of provincial officials is likely to follow the dismissal of the two ministers, who had opposed the prime minister's plans to nationalize foreign trade and impose further state control over the economy, the radio asserted. Despite its campaign against the Tudeh Party, the government intends to maintain "Tudeh'i" policies, the radio contended.

Pilgrimage — Iran has decided to send all its pilgrims — more than 95,000 people — on the pilgrimage to Mecca despite "obstructions" created by Saudi Arabia, pilgrims supervisor Musavi Kho'ini and Islamic Guidance Minister Mohammad Khatami announced in remarks reported by Tehran radio after meeting with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. The Saudi obstacles will not deter the pilgrims from visiting Mecca, even if the Iranians are obliged to stay in the Holy Mosque, in other mosques, or in tents, the officials declared.

Libya-Chad

Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine viewed France's promise to deliver antiaircraft weapons to Chad as "very encouraging," AFP reported. The French announcement followed a Chadian official report of another Libyan air attack on Faya-Largeau, according to AFP. Meanwhile, the Sudanese foreign minister appealed to France and the United States to provide immediate aid to Chad against the "wild and flagrant" Libyan air attack, SUNA reported.

In a statement carried by JANA, the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison denied accusations of Libyan interference in the battles around Faya-Largeau and called on the U.S. Administration to withdraw "this cheap accusation." Asserting that the transfer of the Chadian conflict northward to Faya-Largeau is a "dangerous sign" threatening Libya's territorial security, the statement said Libya must "closely follow" the current fighting, not because of any desire to intervene, but in order to protect Libyan soil against aggression, especially in view of Chadian "so-called territorial claims in the area of Aozou, which is an integral part of Libyan territory." In another development, Libya called on the OAU chairman to cooperate with it to find a peaceful solution to the civil war in Chad and urged the OAU to use its influence to prevent foreign interference in the country, JANA reported.

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'Arafat Address Scores Syria, Libya 'Scheme'
JN011048 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 1 Aug 83 pp 1,25

[Nabil 'Amr dispatch]

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has affirmed that Syria is continuing to implement the scheme drawn up for it by the United States to remove the Palestinian resistance from Al-Biqa' and Ba'labakk before 1 September.

In a meeting with representatives of Palestinian groups and refugee camps in Jordan who are currently visiting the Tunisian capital, 'Arafat said: Syria and Libya were given the role of Arabizing the war by preparing for a new massacre against the Palestinian revolution similar to the Tal az-Za'tar massacre, and all of you know who was behind that massacre.

'Arafat added: I hope you will not fall into the trap — which is being planned by the United States and the other countries that conspire against the Palestinian revolution — of believing that there is internecine Palestinian fighting. This is not true because the Beirut heroes are not fighting each other. What is happening now is a Syrian attempt backed by tanks and artillery and supported by a Libyan brigade to implement the Syrian decisions — agreed to by Shultz — to deal a blow to the Palestinian revolution.

'Arafat said: It must be noted that what is taking place in Al-Biqa' coincides with the Zionist occupation authorities' massacres against our Palestinian people in Hebron, Jerusalem, and in the prisons of Beersheba. This is not a strange coincidence and it is not a figment of the imagination. It is the conspiracy. It is the continuous attack against our people to force them to surrender and join the conspiracy. However, we say no to the conspiracy. This is our fate. He who created the Beirut legend will not be shaken by such insignificant conspiracies.

He added: This scheme comes at this stage as part of their attempt to cancel the Beirut legend and deal a blow to the heroes of Beirut. But alas, at whose hands? At the hands of Syria and Libya. They say that the fighting is among the Palestinians. However, I want to ask: Who is striking at the Palestinian revolution bases in Al-Biqa', and who stormed our offices in Damascus? Our offices were attacked by the Syrian intelligence forces and our equipment and supplies were taken from the stores and sold in the Al-Hamidiyah market as if they were the spoils of war, just as the Israelis had done. 'Arafat said: I would like to add that Syria confiscated 6,000 metric tons of arms which we received from our friends.

'Arafat added: Despite all this, we still say that the fighting which is taking place is internecine Palestinian fighting [as published] between the 'Arafat loyalists and opponents. I say to you that I am honored to be a fighter in the Palestinian revolution. However, I do not want to have loyalists because we must all be loyalists to Palestine and the sons of Palestine. This is one of their small and cheap media machinations.

They are trying to say through media organs that Ahmad Jibril's tanks were shelling the Fatah bases. However, you all know that we do not have any tanks. Our tanks were of the primitive type and they were all destroyed in southern Lebanon after firing the last shell in a glorious steadfastness which is recorded in history. So how can Ahmad Jibril have tanks? Even during benevolent days he did not have any tanks. We were surprised to hear that Israel had seized a great number of arms and spoils form Ahmad Jibril in the Na'na' area. We wondered where all these arms came from. We were told that they were Green Book arms according to Libyan terminology. We wonder: Where did Ahmad Jibril get tanks to shell the Palestinian revolution bases in Al-Biqa? The fact is that these are Syrian orders and arms which are implementing the agreement reached with Shultz. Otherwise, Syria would not have announced its withdrawal from Tripoli immediately after the partial Israeli withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River.

Abu 'Ammar said: I have sent messages to Arab kings and presidents to place before them their responsibility toward what is taking place now, particularly since there is an attempt to besiege Tripoli just like what happened in Beirut. I appealed to them to do their utmost and stand in the face of history to halt the massacres against our people, particularly in the occupied homeland, and what might follow in Al-Biqa' and in northern Lebanon. This came in my last statement.

Brother Abu 'Ammar reassured the members of the Palestinian delegation about events in the Palestinian arena and the conspiracies being plotted against it. He said: No one will be able to create a new PLO or alter the independent Palestinian decisionmaking. Our Central Council and the PNC will adopt historical decisions which no one will dare overstep.

'Arafat added: The Zionist enemy tried to set up the village leagues using the weight of its tanks, arms, and tyranny. However, the glorious steadfastness and struggle of our Palestinian people aborted all these schemes and foiled the agent village leagues. Replying to a question by a member of the delegation about moves to stop the bloodshed in Al-Biqa', Abu 'Ammar said: I have asked my brothers to fulfill the following three points: an immediate cease-fire; to use Arab or friendly observers to oversee the negotiations; tackle and agree on all points of dispute; or allow us to withdraw our forces from Al-Biqa' to Tripoli to prevent the shedding of blood. You must all realize that our revolution is not a revolution with mere positions and bases, it is a giant revolution in the heart of every Palestinian and Arab child. This revolution was born to survive and triumph. 'Arafat said: Unfortunately, I have not yet received a reply, even though this was what I told all Arab and Palestinian mediation delegations.

Replying to another question, Abu 'Ammar said: As long as I am the PLO chairman and the commander of the Palestinian revolution forces I will not allow anyone to harm the PLO, the Palestinian revolution, and the Palestinian people. Moreover, as long as I am in this position, I will fight in defense of the national independent Palestinian decisionmaking.

Earlier, members of the delegation Muhammad an-Nabtini and 'Ali al-'Izzah made speeches in which they voiced support for the PLO under Yasir 'Arafat and condemned the interference of some Arab regimes in the organization's affairs.

'Arafat Message to Palestinian, Arab Masses

JN011228 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1634 GMT 31 Jul 83

[PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's message to the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories; read in recorded dispatch by radio announcer — time and place not given]

[Excerpts] Brothers, beloved ones, kinfolk in the occupied homeland, O masses of the great and continuing upheaval: While you are waging the most fierce battles against the enemy and showing magnificent steadfastness; while you are facing with your bare chests and strong fists the enemy's tyranny and terrorism; and while you are standing closely united with your organization, the PLO, despite the oppression and injustice which you are encountering, you are affirming to the whole world your revolutionary cohesion against the conspirators' attempts to undermine the PLO, abuse it, and encroach on its sole representational status and its adherence to your will. You have unanimously insisted on safeguarding the independent national decisionmaking and proceeding with the march to fulfil the freedom and liberation objectives. While you are adopting this great revolutionary stand and the world is watching with admiration the legend of you steadfastness, o my kinfolk and brothers, you are becoming stronger and more determined to confront and challenge as tribulations increase, conspiracies intensify, and injustice prevails. You express bright hope and faith in the inevitability of injustice disappearing and the dawn of victory and freedom rising again.

O our kinfolk in the occupied precious homeland, the enemy's objective is to intimidate you, weaken your steadfastness, and soften your determination by this systematic terrorism which it carries out with the blessing and approval of the U.S. Administration. The Zionists have recently committed a new and ugly massacre inside heroic Hebron. They opened fire and hurled grenades at our brave students. They also attacked the Bir Zayt University campus and killed one of our daughters in Nabulus. They also tried to commit an ugly crime in Beersheba prison where a number of our detained heroes were injured. Those participating in the big conspiracy also recently committed and are still committing their ugly crime against our fighters in Al-Biqa' by attacking our bases and revolutionaries. The Palestinian blood is being spilled there like it is in the beloved Palestinian land. This simultaneous perpetration of massacres inside and outside the occupied homeland has numerous meanings. It emphasizes that the master is one, the planner is one, and the programmer is one. They all work within the same choir, the choir of the U.S. master.

Isn't this series of hideous crimes sufficient to sound the alarm in our Arab region, waken those who are sleeping, and put and end to the state of inaction imposed on the Arab nation? The danger of balkanization is surrounding everyone. What is currently taking place in Lebanon and Palestine can take place in any other Arab land.

It is our duty to repudiate differences which serve the enemy's interests. We extend our hand with a sense of responsibility so that this nation will be worthy of the aspirations pinned on it in confronting the Zionist enemy. We appeal to all to rise to the level of pan-Arab responsibility and to the level of the precious blood which is flowing over the homeland's soil. While we are proposing to the Arab nation this responsible stand in these grave circumstances, we are confident that the determination of our struggling people and their revolutionaries will grow stronger to confront challenges and hardships. We have deep faith in the commitment of these people to their revolution and their established national objectives for whose sake our people offered great sacrifices so that the new dawn will rise from the darkness of the conspiracy. A dawn to our people and sunshine to our Arab nation on the road to Palestine and Jerusalem, God willing.

'Arafat Views Mediations, Threats to PLO

JN020836 Amman Sawt Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 2 Aug 83 pp 1, 19

[Text] Algiers — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that the situation in the Middle East is passing through a decisive stage and that August will witness the most serious developments that will define the Arab fate. In reply to a question by a *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* correspondent during his visit to a camp of Fatah fighters in Algiers yesterday 'Arafat said that events have outweighed all past and future peace plans and that there will be no peace with Israel.

In reply to another question by *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* correspondent 'Arafat said that all the Arab and foreign mediations between the PLO and Syria have failed in view of the Syrian stand. On the USSR stand on the Palestinian-Syrian dispute, 'Arafat explained that the Soviets are in a position which cannot be envied in view of their friendship with both the Syrians and the Palestinians.

'Arafat reiterated that the fate of the region will be decided during the month of August because the United States and Israel are planning to liquidate the PLO and the Palestinian cause.

'Arafat said: I remember Arens' threats to the PLO and the Palestinians. I have warned that these threats mean liquidation and that what is taking place in the occupied territories is the implementation of Arens' policy and threats. He added that U.S. President Ronald Reagan continues to call on the Arabs to withdraw their recognition of the PLO while the PLO is being liquidated in Lebanon and Al-Biqa'. He stressed that the scheme of liquidation is not against the revolution and the Palestinians alone, but also against the Arab nation.

'Arafat Reportedly To Meet With Al-Qadhdhafi

GF011944 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1920 GMT 1 Aug 83

[WAKH correspondent dispatch from Tunis]

[Text] Tunis, 1 Aug (WAKH) — It was reported in Tunis today that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is expected to make an official 3-day visit to Tunis beginning Thursday.

During this visit, Al-Qadhdhafi will hold talks with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali on strengthening cooperation between Libya and Tunisia to

achieve economic, educational, and cultural integration between the two countries and on current Arab and international issues. The visit will come after the meeting of the supreme joint Libyan-Tunisian committee which was held in Tripoli and which reached an agreement embracing all aspects of cooperation between the two countries.

The WAKH correspondent has learned that the Libyan leader will meet during his visit with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to ease the tension in the Libyan-Palestinian relations.

More on Impending PCC Meeting in Tunis

Jordanian Members To Attend

JN310700 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 31 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Members of the PLO Central Council [PCC] in Jordan have been invited to attend the PCC meeting scheduled to be held in Tunis on Wednesday.

Informed sources here said that the council will discuss five topics. Foremost among them are the current discord within the Fatah movement and the results of Palestinian mediation efforts to end the dispute. The council will also discuss the recent massacre of the Islamic University in Hebron, the situation in the occupied land, the conditions of Palestinians in Lebanon, the activities of the PLO Executive Committee, and the developments in the Palestinian issue at the Arab and international levels.

Council Agenda Reported

LD301915 Tunis TAP in English 1412 GMT 30 Jul 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, July 30 (TAP/WAFA) — Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council (PNC-Parliament), sent convocations to the PLO Central Council to attend the meeting of the council due to be held next Wednesday in the Tunisian capital. The draft agenda of the meeting will notably comprise:

1. The crisis within "Fatah" and the outcome of the six-membercommission, born of the PLO Executive Committee;

2. The situation in the occupied territories following the occupation authorities' actions of Judaization and particularly the operations of terrorism and the collective massacre perpetrated at the Islamic University of Hebron;

3. The Palestinians' situation in Lebanon;

4. The evaluation of the PLO activities on the Arab and international fronts;

5. The latest developments of the Palestinian issue at various levels.

It is to be noted that the PLO Central Council on Wednesday will hold the first meeting of its new formation which comprises 81 members, in conformity with the decision of the last meeting of the Palestinian National Council held in Algiers.

PFLP-GC Issues Statement on Fatah Differences

JN012130 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 1 Aug (SANA) — The PFLP-GC has stressed that the method by which 'Arafat's leadership handles the intra-Fatah crisis cannot serve the Palestinian revolution and the armed struggle. In a statement today, PFLP-GC official spokesman Fadl Shurur said that the crisis cannot be dealt with by escaping abroad, and haphazardly accusing the Arab states and the revolutionary forces which stand alongside the Palestinian revolution in one trench in the face of the Zionist enemy and its allies.

Shurur denied any Syrian or Libyan military interference in the conflict within Fatah. He stressed that Syria has always confronted the attempts which seek to resort to arms in order to settle the Fatah differences. He also said that the Libyan forces are far from the area of the clashes. Shurur called on the Fatah leaders to resort to reason and to commit themselves to the revolution's bases, objectives, and resolutions. He called on them to resort to the Palestinian National Charter and the PNC resolutions instead of trading in politics, escaping abroad, and associating with the reactionary forces which basically cannot stand alongside the revolution.

Shurur stressed the need to strengthen the alliance among Syria, Libya, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, and the Palestinian revolution, because this is the only way to foil the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary designs of hegemony over the Arab region.

PPSF Scores 'Arafat's Statements, Stands

JN011447 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front [PPSF] issued a press statement in Damascus today in which it affirmed that it considers the statements and stands taken on behalf of the PLO, particularly by the PLO Executive Committee chairman, as completely devoid of truth. These statements do not reflect the views of the Palestinian revolution, and do not help resolve the crisis. Instead, they are an attempt to avoid a solution, the statement said.

The statement called for strengthening the Palestinian- Syrian-Lebanese-Nationalist cohesion on the basis of joint struggle in order to face the plots that are hostile to the Palestinian revolution and the Arab nation.

PLO's Khalid Al-Hasan Urges 'High Level' Talks

LD302314 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1434 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Rabat, 30 July (KUNA) — Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee and the official in charge of information, has declared his organization's readiness to hold

talks at the highest level with the Syrian leadership to solve the Palestinian-Syrian conflict. In an interview with KUNA in Rabat Al-Hasan disclosed that there was a Cuban proposal for an expanded meeting to be attended by Syria, the PLO, the National Lebanese Movement, the USSR, and Cuba.

Speaking of the attitude of the USSR toward the events Fatah is experiencing and the Syrian-Palestinian conflict, he said "the recent visit to Moscow by a Fatah delegation was scheduled before the outbreak of differences with the brothers in Syria." "When the time of the visit arrived," he said, "the question of postponing the visit was raised. But the Soviet side insisted that it should take place as scheduled. This proves the extent of the strength of relations between Fatah and the USSR."

"Undoubtedly," he said, "events impose themselves on any talks that take place, though they might form only a part of a major event. Hence the conflict was discussed and the Soviet position was clear and frank: First, they realize fully that the events in Al-Biqa' were not an inter-Palestinian conflict in the abstract sense. Second, the opposition movement serves nothing but the Zionist-American designs on the region regardless of the intentions of the opposition and whether they sought reform or not."

As for the conflict with Syria, Khalid al-Hasan said: "Like us, the Soviets believe that the supreme interest demands the solution of the conflict through direct Syria-Fatah dialogue at which points of differences and agreement would be defined." "Then," he added, "the conflict would be discussed in a way that would lead to an agreement leading in turn — God willing — to the creation of a front of struggle comprising the PLO, Syria, and the NationalLebanese Movement." He added that "we also hope that Jordan wi'l join so that the confrontation with the enemy will not cover only the Golan, Lebanon, and the Gaza strip."

Khalid al-Hasan disclosed that the Cubans later proposed the inclusion of the USSR and Cuba in such a dialogue. "We have agreed to this," he added, "but so far the idea has not succeeded just as is the case with the Arab and Islamic efforts and the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement and the PLO Executive Committee." "But," he said, "we still hope that the voice of the supreme interest will rise above all other considerations and that the independence of the Palestinian decisionmaking will be maintained."

Asked what the independence of the Palestinian decisionmaking meant, Khalid al-Hasan said: "It does not mean at all a unilateral decision. It demands consultation and coordination on the basis of the Arab summit resolutions and Arab solidarity. He who makes decisions unilaterally has no right to reject the unilateral decisions of the others however convinced he may be of his own position. The independence of the Palestinian decision means that no Palestinian decision and no Palestinian alliances should be made just because a certain Arab country wants them or just to meet the wishes of any particular side." "This was announced at every Arab governmental, parliamentarian, and popular conference. To abolish the independence of the Palestinian resolution is to abolish the legitimacy of the representation of the Palestinian people. The abolition of the legitimacy of representation is an American objective. We sincerely hope that Brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will not fall for this trap."

As to the replacement of the American special envoy, Philip Habib, by Robert McFarlane, Khalid al-Hasan said that the changing of the American envoy means a new stage in American policy in light of the recent visit that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made to the Middle East and the tactical changes ensuing from Middle East developments. This reflects the rivalry, which rises sometimes to the level of a conflict, between the State Department and the American National Security Council. "If, as a result of Shultz' recent visit, amendments needed to be introduced into the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, then Philip Habib had to be replaced." he added.

Asked why the Arab seven-member committee of the Fes summit conference has failed to meet, he limited himself to saying that the committee's failure to meet "has impeded the mechanism to implement the Fes summit resolutions." Khalid al-Hasan said that the committee was scheduled to meet to submit a report about its activities as soon as possible. He noted that "there is no political, moral, or material value in the Fes summit resolutions if there is no mechanism to implement and follow them up."

As to the conflict within Fatah, Khalid al-Hasan said "the ending of the conflict with the brother Syrians and the reaching of an integrated political agreement will solve the problem in an organizational manner within the framework of its natural dimensions." "The PLO," he said, "does not determine its bilateral relations within the framework of Arab conflicts, for it considers the Palestinian question above all Arab conflicts. We believed and continue to believe that the creation of a Syrian-Jordanian-Palestinian front, bolstered by a solution to the Syrian-Iraqi conflict, provide the ideal base for Arab solidarity in the face of Zionist designs."

Khalid al-Hasan said that "the negotiations with Jordan have not broken up. As soon as any possibility emerges for solving the points of conflict that led to the deadlock in the negotiations, the negotiations will be resumed. In this regard, we will be guided by the PNC resolutions."

"The current situation in the region," he said, "requires an Arab summit conference not only for the sake of Arab solidarity or the restoration of normal relations of struggle between Syria and the Palestinians, but also for the assertion of a political presence in the international arena for the implementation of the Fes summit conference resolutions. The convocation of the Arab seven-member committee might be the ideal way for the convocation of the Arab summit conference."

Asked if the Fatah leadership was prepared to hold a dialogue and meet with the Libyan leadership, Khalid al-Hasan said:"As long as Libya respects the independence of the Palestinian decision and is loyal to what has been agreed upon."

Soviets May Mediate Between Syria, PLO
NC011517 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 1 (AFP) — The possibility of Soviet mediation between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), was raised here today at a press conference by Rami ash-Sha'ir, the PLO's representative in Moscow. He recognized

that there were "differences between the Syrians and the Palestinians," but added that differences between two friends of the Soviet Union could be resolved with Moscow's help. Mr. Ash-Sha'ir predicted that the differences between Syria and the PLO would be settled in the near future.

The PLO representative criticised what he called Washington's "political and military pressure" on Syria which he said was aimed at dragging Damascus into America's Middle East strategy. Mr. Ash-Sha'ir said that the current trip to the Middle East by Robert McFarlane, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy, was "bound to end in failure."

Syrian Envoy Denies Differences With 'Arafat
GF011604 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1420 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 1 Aug (WAKH) — Syrian Ambassador to Kuwait 'Isa Darwish has said his country does not have any objections to 'Arafat's leadership and that the Fatah crisis is an internal one and not between Syria and the PLO, as it is believed to be.

In a statement in today's issue of the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Watan, the Syrian ambassador said his country is ready to establish strategic unity with the PLO and the Lebanese national movement, as well as other Arab forces to struggle against the Israelis and those backing them, adding that it is not in Syria's interest that the brothers of peace fight each other.

The Syrian ambassador called for resolving all problems through democratic dialogue, deepening the revolutionary rejection of U.S. capitulatory designs, rejecting the Zionist occupation, and uniting all resistance factions on the "proposed revolutionary program," noting that once this program is fulfilled, there would be no differences with Syria "because Syria rejects the capitulatory designs."

Syria's Khaddam Remarks on PLO Assailed
JN011930 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1635 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, says that the Syrian leadership has in the past repeatedly expressed to the Palestinian leadership, and to prominent members of the Fatah Central Committee, its readiness to coordinate with the Palestinian revolution the launching of fedayeen operations from the Golan and from the common borders with the Zionist enemy. Khaddam adds that the Syrian leadership has so far not received a response from the Palestinian revolution in this regard.

Khaddam's remarks were published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan in an exclusive dispatch from its Damascus correspondent* Mustafa ('Ajini). The correspondent described the information he supplied as important. He said that he obtained it from his private sources in Damascus.

Media men are aware of the meaning of private sources. However, we are not going to comment on this point. But before dealing with Khaddam's remarks, we would like to say that *Al-Watan*, which is known for its strong allegiance to the Palestinian cause, hasallowed its Damascus correspondent to join the anti-Palestinian revolution media by publishing a report that does not call a spade a spade. The correspondent discusses the internal Palestinian events in a manner that goes hand in hand with the Syria media. The Syrian media are trying to depict the Palestinian events as a revolutionary rebellion in the interest of the Palestinian cause. It is an attempt to contradict facts which say that there is a Syrian-Libyan interference in the internal affairs of the PLO with the aim of controling it and usurping its national decisionmaking. All this is connected with a U.S. plot whose most important part is called the Reagan plan.

We would like to make this point clear and we hope that *Al-Watan will not be trapped in the anti-Palestinian, counter-*revolutionary campaign.

Let us now deal with Khaddam's remarks on the Syrian leadership's demand for coordination with the Palestinian revolution to launch operations against the Zionist enemy from the Golan.

Everybody knows that the Syrian authorities have for many years been preventing all fedayeen operations from the Golan for fear that the Israeli enemy may consider these operations Syrian aggression against it. Our masses are perfectly aware of this fact. As for Khaddam's remark that the Syrian leadership has thus far not received an answer from the Palestinian revolution leadership [5 second interruption in transmission] he wanted to give the impression that the Palestinian revolution leadership does not want this coordination and hence, does not want the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy. This is a disgusting remark for one reason; namely, that Khaddam holds in contempt the intelligence of Arabs everywhere, particularly in Syria. This is because everyone is aware that the armed struggle is the cause of the Palestinian revolution's existence; that this struggle is a strategy rather than a tactical step for the revolution; and that it is the most important factor in the revolution's strength on all levels, because it promotes its march of liberation toward Palestine.

Everyone knows that the Palestinian revolution has repeatedly, and on all occasions, demanded the opening of the Arab boders with the Zionist enemy for the Palestinian fighters to practice their daily struggle against the enemy. Let us assume that Khaddam speaks the truth. Why does Syria not coordinate with its mercenaries from the Ahmad Jibril [PFLP-GC]group and others who are connected with it and with its intelligence apparatus, in order to launch operations inside the occupied homeland against the Zionist enemy? Is it enough for the Syrian leadership to coordinate with those forces that are connected with Syrian intelligence to launch armed aggression against Fatah's fighting forces in Al-Biqa'? Why did the Syrian leadership not fight the Zionist enemy which it was very close to in Lebanon in the summer of last year when Israel launched its major war against the Palestinian revolution?

Thus, Khaddam is trying to justify the defeatism of his regime in the face of the Zionist enemy with an argument which cannot justify stopping the armed struggle against the enemy. This argument is lifeless, illogical, and ridiculous.

We would like to ask Khaddam: If you are really concerned about fighting the Zionist enemy through coordination with the Palestinian revolution, why did you issue a decision preventing the fedayeen operations against the enemy in Al-Biqa'? Why are you besieging the Palestinian revolution forces there? Why are you confiscating the weapons that were offered to the Palestinian revolution by our brothers and friends? Why are you besieging the supply centers and siezing its contents? Why do you insist on igniting the fire of internecine fighting in the Palestinian revolution? Why do you oppose the sincere attempts to settle Palestinian differences, and strongly support the anti-Palestinian revolution elements and the mercenaries? Furthermore, how do you demand coordination with a leadership which you accuse of being opposed to armed struggle? You say that your demand is still valid.

You think that these contradictions and empty claims will be able to cover up for your hideous scheme of liquidation against our brave revolution in Al-Biqa'

We remind 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam that many years ago the Syrian leadership made a promise to protect southern Lebanon against Zionist raids. What happened in southern Lebanon last year? You were spectators there. You did not implement your decision to protect the south which our heroes did not leave an easy prey for the enemy. The person who wants to fight the Zionist enemy, Mr Khaddam, does not create justifications. He does not fight the Palestinian revolution, encroach on its legitimate leadership and its elected national leaders, and he does not expel the leader of this revolution and the symbol of the Palestinian people's struggle from Damascus. The person who wants to fight the Zionst enemy does not need a decision for coordination or any such thing. He has only to ignite the revolutionary fire and he will find everyone coming to his aid. The battle against the Zionsit enemy, the genuine battle which aims to liberate, can gather all the Arabs around it.

How can you fight the Zionist enemy when you have joint working committees with the United States?

This is not our last question, Mr Khaddam.

Syrian Ultimatum Given to Fighting Palestinians

NC011616 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1550 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The Fatah artillery emplacements in Dakakin Ba'labakk, the Ash-Sharawinah quarter, and Dar al-Wafa' are pounding the positions of Abu Musa in 'Ayn as-Sawda', Majdalun, and the Barada quarter. In the meantime, a committee led by 'Asim Qansuh is mediating between the two sides to cease fighting. It has been reaffirmed that the Syrian-backed dissidents have so far been reluctant to shell Ba'labakk lest the populace seek revenge. Syrian Brigadier General Faruq has addressed an ultimatum to the Palestinians to stop the fighting by 1630.

Our Al-Biqa' correspondent has just reported that a number of shells fell in the citadel of Ba'labakk and 'Ayn Burday, ading that a child was wounded in Wavell Camp. Our correspondent said the shelling is still continuing despite the Syrian ultimatum. A number of Al-Yarmuk forces personnel were killed or wounded as a result of the falling shells. The shelling expanded to include the approaches to Wavell Camp and the quarters of Kawkaba, Bayt as-Sulh, and Shumays. A Syrian tank battalion headed toward Duris, but it has thus far not participated in the fighting.

Syrians Still Besiege Palestinians in Al-Biqa'

JN011648 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Serious tension still prevails in Al-Biqa' where Syrian forces are still besieging the Palestinian revolution forces' positions. The mercenary groups and the counterrevolutionary elements are reinforcing their positions behind the Syrian barricades and under Syrian protection.

Latest reports from Al-Biqa' say that the Syrian 65th Brigade in the Kafr Zabad and 'Arab al-Fa'ur areas has occupied the Fatah forces supply center and arrested its six guards. Reports say that the Fatah forces are exercising immense self-restraint in order to avoid any clash with the Syrian forces. The reports add that Fatah's fighting forces are strongly resisting the fierce attacks and difficulties to which they are being exposed, and the many restrictions resulting from the Syrian siege. However, the Fatah forces have the situation under control and are still defending their positions bravely and heroically.

Syrians, Libyans Shell 'Arafat Positions

NC011236 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] According to the latest reports, this afternoon the Syrians and Libyans stationed in the At-Tayyibah plain and Majdalun began shelling Al-Kayyal and (Tallat al-Mallah), where Abu 'Ammar followers are stationed. The shelling intensified a short while ago. Several shells fell on Ba'labakk. According to information received a short while ago, the Abu Musa group has advanced in the direction of I'at from its positions in the Hawsh Barada area.

At approximately 0900, a fully equipped Libyan military convoy was seen proceeding from Shtawrah toward Dahr al-Baydar.

Fighting Described as 'Fierce'

JN011511 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] An urgent dispatch received a few moments ago says that fierce artillery clashes are continuing in the Ba'labakk area in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' between the Fatah loyalists and opponents.

KUWAIT

INA: Iraq's Ramadan Pays Visit 2 August

JN200724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Aug (INA) — First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan arrived here from Jidda this morning at the end of a 24-hour visit to Saudi Arabia.

Ramadan will convey an oral message from President Saddam Husayn to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah on bilateral relations and the developments in the Arab arena.

Aircraft Agreement Signed With France

LD311331 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait and France have just signed a new contract on the sale of French fighters and helicopters. The agreement was signed today in Kuwait. It provides for the supply of fighters, transport aircraft and helicopters with missiles made by the French company SNIAS. Details of this agreement have not been disclosed, but it is reported that the sale might involve six super-Puma helicopters with Exocet missiles.

Amir Receives Omani Delegation 1 August

LD011602 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] His highness the amir received at 1100 today His Excellency Thuwayni ibn Shihab al-Sa'id, private counsellor of his majesty the sultan of Oman and mayor of Muscat, and the accompanying delegation, on the occasion of their visit to the country. The meeting was attended by the head of the escort of honor and minister of Awqaf and Islamic affairs, Ahmad Sa'd al-Jasir.

AS-SIYASAH on Arab Relations With Egypt

LD020833 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 2 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Aug (KUNA) — *As-Siyasah* asks what "is preventing some Arab states from restoring their diplomatic relations with Egypt, since relations are proceeding as if diplomatic relations have not been severed?"

It says that "to say that the break in relations with Egypt is an Arab decision that needs another Arab decision to restore relations would have been acceptable had Arab solidarity proceeded with precision from the ocean to the Gulf."

It adds that "there are Arab countries now extending support to Iran, which is officially fighting Iraq, and yet we do not find someone calling for a collective Arab decision to define the position on this issue."

It says that "to say that restoration of relations with Egypt requires a decision at summit level is unacceptable hesitation. For example, relations between Egypt and Iraq have reached a degree greatly exceeding diplomacy and diplomatic presence, as is the case between Egypt and Jordan and a number of other Arab countries, in addition to those states that did not break off diplomatic relations with Cairo at all."

It stresses that "the presence of Egypt in the summit conferences is an effective one, it is enough that Egypt and her president have an effective and influential role in international contacts, of which the Arab world is in dire need. The Arab world is troubled by issues and boiling over with problems and needs an Arab side with influence and credibility at the international level to deal with these issues and to solve them."

QATAR

Papers Comment on McFarlane Mideast Mission

GF011000 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Doha, 1 Aug (QNA) — The two Qatari newspapers *Ar-Rayah and Al-'Arab continued to comment today on the* Middle East tour of the new U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane, as well as the goals of this tour in light of current developments in the region.

Ar-Rayah said that the main goals of the McFarlane tour, which he began by visiting Beirut, are to attempt to reinforce the chances [for the success] of the Lebanese- Israeli agreement and to elimiante the current stalemate in the siutation after the U.S. moves were deadlocked by the Syrian rejection of the agreement. Concluding editorially the paper warned against the failure of this envoy — as former envoy Habib failed — if the United States continues its one-track policy in its moves to solve the region issue.

Al-'Arab asked whether the new envoy will adopt the same moves as those of former envoy Habib, stressing that the U.S. moves are launched in the framework of U.S. -Zionist interests.

Concluding editorially, the paper stressed that the new U.S. move constitutes a threat to the Arab will — which is opposed to U.S. plans — where this is regarded as a desperate attempt by the U.S. Government to get out of its Middle East deadlock.

SAUDI ARABIA

Further Reports on King Husayn's Visit

Talks Resume in At-Ta'if

GF011456 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Talks between His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan resumed at the guest palace in At-Ta'if at 1300 today. The talks were attended on the Saudi side by His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; His Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan; and 'Ali

ash-Sha'ir, minister of information. On the Jordanian side they were attended by Mudar Badran; prime minister; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Amir Khammash, court minister; Staff Lieutenant General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

The talks dealt with the current Arab developments in the region, the international issues of mutual interest, in addition to the bilateral relations.

Commentator on Fahd Meeting

LD012157 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Husayn al-'Askari's "News and Comment"]

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and King Husayn of Jordan have had talks at At-Ta'if aimed at the unification of the Arab ranks and the creation of a single Arab stand toward all the issues presently facing the Arab nation.

The Arab's ability to face up to the challenges presently confronting them is basically based on their link with their land, their existence, and the defense of that land and existence.

Despite the ferocity and cruelty of the challenges of the common enemy of the Arab nation, which have taken place amid conditions and changes that unfortunately were not all in favor of the Arab stance, Arab control of the course of these conditions and changes is still in the hands of the Arabs.

Today's meeting — when King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz meets with his brother, King Husayn of Jordan — coming at this particular time, acquires a great importance that will have an impact on Arab solidarity and will bolster the three pillars on which that solidarity stands: cohesion, harmony, and unity of destiny. The enemy is trying to destroy the Arab solidarity structure by undermining it from within through its exploitation of the rift within the Palestinian struggle movement and through the absence of a single Arab stand. The enemy does not like to see another equal and counter force alongside the force he uses against the Arabs.

Hence, the enemy's anxiousness to weaken Arab confrontation so he can impose retreat on the Arabs and force them to withdraw from the field of struggle and accept the Israeli option.

Amid these conditions comes King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's meeting with the Jordanian monarch as an act of consecration of the Arab's ability to rise to the level of events and influence their course without yielding to the reactions coming from outside the Arab sphere. God willing, this will create highly effective capabilities for the Arabs, stemming from their conviction that the nature of the current events demands a large measure of Arab unity. This is what the Saudi Arabian Kingdom is trying to attain. It is within this framework that the meeting of the Saudi and Jordanian monarchs is taking place. All this gives the Arabs reassurance and confidence in the future.

Leaves At-Ta'if for Medina

LD011458 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1345 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] At-Ta'if, 1 Aug (SPA) -- His Majesty King Husayn, theJordanian monarch, left At-Ta'if at 1545 hours today on his wayto Medina, within the framework of his current visit to the Kingdom.

At the head of those who saw him off were His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs, His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, Ali ash-Sha'ir, minister of information, and a number of senior civilian and military officials.

Departs Medina for Home

LD011542 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1512 GMT 1 aug 83

[Text] 1 Aug (SPA) — His Majesty King Hasayn, the Jordanian monarch, left Medina this afternoon on his way to his country after a 2-day visit to the Kingdom.

On his departure he was seen off by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the governor of Medina, and a number of senior civilian and military officials. This afternoon King Husayn prayed in the Prophet's mosque.

INA: Iraq's Ramadan Arrives With Message

JN011304 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] At-Ta'if, 1 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, arrived here this afternoon. In a statement to the press, Ramadan said that he will convey an oral message from President Saddam Husayn to Saudi King Fahd. He indicated that this visit falls within the framework of consultations between the Arab brothers on various current issues of mutual interest.

He was received by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation; the amirs of Mecca and At-Ta'if; and several civilian and military officials.

Received by King Fahd

LD012032 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] At 2200 today, at his palace at At-Ta'if King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Taha Yasin Ramadan, the first deputy Iraqi prime minister, who conveyed to him a verbal message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

The audience was attended by second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Government Denies Role in Syria-Lebanon Mediation

LD301808 Riyadh SPA in English 1219 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Riyadh, July 30, SPA — Saudi Arabia has flatly denied a report by the Lebanese daily newspaper *An-Nahar* about the formation of a committee to mediate between Syria and Lebanon. *An-Nahar*, in yesterday's edition, said the committee was comprised of President Reagan's new Mideast peace envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, Saudi Arabian new ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan 'Abd al-'Aziz and Lebanese President al-Jumayyil's special adviser, Wadi Haddad.

An official spokesman at the Saudi Information Ministry today scorned the report as unfounded and described it as part of dubious and confusion campaigns which found their way to the Lebanese newspaper.

King Fahd Sends Cables to Swiss, Benin Leaders

GF011318 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia has sent congratulatory cables to President of the Swiss Confederation Pierre Aubert on the occasion of Swiss National Day, and to President of the People's Republic of Benin Mathieu Kerekou on the opccasion of his country's independence day.

His majesty extended his warm greetings and wished the presidents health and happiness and the friendly Swiss and Beninese peoples continuous development and prosperity.

His majesty the king has also received a reply cable from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, in response to his majesty's congratulatory cable on the 15th anniversary of 17 July Revolution. The Iraqi president wished the king health and the Kingdom's people continuous development and progress.

Iran Urged To End War, Forego 'Stubborness'

GF311400 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Analysis by Samir Habib al-Bakhsh]

[Text] The continuous reports from the Iraqi-Iranian front, which daily affirm that Iraq has confronted a new Iranian offensive, point out the insistence of the Iranian regime on invading Iraq's borders despite the big losses in the ranks of the Iranian forces.

On many occasions, Iraq has called for a cease-fire, and the Islamic nation represented by the Islamic Offices Committee and the international community represented by the United Nations organization in addition to the nonaligned countries have made repeated attempts to bring about an end to this war, which entered its third year a few months ago. All these efforts have been met with Iranian stubborness. There is no doubt that the peace efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war advocate common sense and constructive dialogue to solve the problems instead of continuing the war, which is only in the interest of the enemies of Islam and peace. In addition to that, it endangers the region and because of this, observers assert the importance of resuming the mediation efforts to end this war and that prolonging it only leads to further Islamic bloodshed.

The Islamic nation today reiterates its call on Iran to forego its stubborness, to use common sense and respond to peace efforts to secure a just peace for both countries, and to reaffirm rights and nonintervention in others' affairs.

'UKAZ Decries U.S. Policy on Israeli Withdrawal

PM011402 Jidda 'Ukaz in Arabic 22 Jul 83 p3

[Hashim 'Abduh Hashim article: "The Policy of Dilatory Attitudes"]

[Excerpts] What is the meaning of the U.S. rejection of the principle of phased Israeli withdrawal as a step separate from the plan for the complete withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon, including the Syrian and Palestinian forces? We interpret it as a real blessing to the continuation of Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory, not a support for Lebanon's sovereignty over all Lebanese territory.

The present complex situation is a result of Arab distrust of "U.S. guarantees," especially after what happened in the Sabra and Shatila camps.

Observers feel that the U.S. position on the question of simultaneous withdrawal of forces or partial withdrawal of Israeli forces is weak because the U.S. Administration does not condemn the partial Israeli withdrawal without linking it to the continued presence of other forces on Lebanese territory. The United States is taking advantage of the "information" it has that the Syrians and the Palestinians are not prepared to withdraw from Lebanese territory, at least for the time being, unless:

1. Syria is reassured about the possible future results of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

2. The split within the Palestinian organization Fatah is resolved in Syria's interest ensuring Syria's control of the situation and enabling it to exploit the Palestinian card in Lebanon in putting pressure on Israel and on Lebanon when necessary.

With its present attitude the U.S. Administration is actually giving Israel the green light rather than opposing what Israel is doing, as if it wants to say that the United States does not support complete Israeli withdrawal because such a withdrawal is not in the interest of U.S.-Israeli strategies unless it is preceded by a clear and specific agreement and peace guaranteeing the withdrawal of the other forces. Since the current efforts are geared toward confining the dialogue to the question of withdrawal only — something which is supported by the United States, unopposed by Lebanon, and rejected by Syria — the chances of agreement are nil.

What is needed now is a "declaration of clear principles" under which the United States commits itself to work for the withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon beginning with Israeli withdrawal to pave the way for the withdrawal of Syrian and

Palestinian forces with sufficient guarantees of nonaggression against territory or against the Palestinians living in various parts of Lebanon.

However, the fulfillment of these principles may not be easy even if agreement on them is implicitly reached between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, for the simple reason that the Soviet Union constitutes a real pressure power in the Middle East which should be taken into consideration by the United States, Israel, and even Lebanon.

It seems that the Soviet Union is not prepared to let the Lebanese question be drawn into the complexities of U.S. solutions and to be linked to the Middle East question as a whole. The Soviets' attitude toward the Arab-Israeli conflict over Palestinian rights had been negative and had prevented them from playing an effective role and from participating and taking the initiative in solving the problems of the region.

If the United States fails to understand this and if it does not give the Soviet moves the attention they deserve, it will be committing a serious mistake and will expose the region to a real conflagration. It seems that the Soviet Union, unlike in the past, will this time not hesitate to participate in such a conflagration.

Lebanon has no use for these dilatory attitudes in these critical times. What it needs are honest and sincere attitudes confirming the U.S. desire to establish peace and stability in the region.

Dailies on Pilgrimage Policy, McFarlane Mission

GF310524 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 31 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the title "The Kingdom Opens Its Arms and Heart to Millions of Muslims All Over the World," the newspaper *Al-Bilad* today said: When the Saudi leadership devoted great attention to th improvement of major projects in the holy places in Mecca and Medinah, it was conscious of the significance of this and its effect on the rendering of comprehensive services to God's visitors who come to the Kingdom throughout the year for the small pilgrimage ['umrah], for visits, and for pilgrimage. The number of visitors reaches a few million and they Come from all corners of the earth.

Concluding, the newspaper said: While opening its arms and heart to receive Muslims from all parts of the world, it completely rejects any attempt to impair its security, sovereignty, and independence and some people's attempts to exploit any situation that would injure its pan-Islamic role in history.

On the mission of the new U.S. Middle East envoy, the newspaper *Al-Madinah* said: The resumption of the U.S. efforts comes at a time when reports said that the U.S. President pledged, during his recent meeting with the Lebanese president, to bring about a withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon within 2 months. It is premature to evaluate the factors of the success of the new U.S. efforts, particularly after the evaluation of the personalities which were making these efforts.

The newspaper expressed the hope that the new U.S. envoy will achieve what the previous envoy could not do.

PDRY

Unity Delegation Returns to Aden 1 August

GF011802 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The southern part of the unity committee for foreign affairs and diplomatic and consular representation for both parts of Yemen led by Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Ammayah, deputy foreign affairs minister, returned to Aden today after participating in the meeting of the committee in San'a'.

In a statement to ANA, Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Ammayah stated that the committee meeting was held after much progress had been made following its previous session. He noted that during this meeting the committee completed all the main issues dealing with the organization of the structure of the foreign ministry of the unified state. He also stated that during this meeting issues that had been agreed upon were reviewed. These issues will be basis for the foreign policy of the unified state.

Minister Receives Kuwaiti, Iranian Messages

GF011816 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee and foreign affairs minister, received a written message from Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy Kuwaiti prime minister and foreign affairs and information minister, dealing with bilateral relations and developments in the region. The message was delivered to him during a meeting with the Kuwaiti charge d'affaires in Aden.

Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali also received a written message from Iranian Foreign Affairs Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, dealing with bilateral relations, during his meeting today with the Iranian ambassador to Aden.

YAR

PDRY, Libyan Delegations Depart San'a'

GF011712 Doha QNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text]San'a', 1 Aug (QNA) — The members of the joint committee of foreign affairs and diplomatic and consular representation between the two parts of Yemen, led by Muhammad 'Ali 'Ammayah, left for Aden today after a visit to San'a' that lasted several days, during which they participated in the committee's final sessions. In a statement before departing San'a', 'Ammayah said the meetings between the two parts of Yemen fulfilled all its tasks successfully during this session. On the other hand, a Libyan delegation representing the Libyan popular committees left San'a' after a visit that lasted for a few days, during which it held meetings with a number of YAR officials.

Mubarak, Abu Ghazalah Discuss SFRY Agreement

NC020944 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0914 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, Aug (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of defense and war production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

Following the meeting, Abu Ghazalah said that he submitted a report to the president, including the results of his visit to Yugoslavia where a military industry agreement between the two countries was signed.

'Ali, U.S. Envoy Discuss McFarlane Mission

NC011332 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with the U.S. charge d'affaires in Cairo, Henry Drake. The discussions during the meeting focused on the developments in the Middle East situation and on U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane's current mission. The discussions also dealt with the debates in the UN Security Council regarding the attack on the Hebron Islamic University, as well as with the latest developments in Chad.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali reiterated Egypt's position on the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. He stressed that these settlements are illegal and contravene the peace agreements.

Muhyi ad-Din Returns From Romania 1 August

NC011728 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1725 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 1 Aug (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and his delegation returned to Cairo from Bucharest tonight at the end of his 6-day visit to Romania, during which he had talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and senior Romanian officials.

Egyptian-Romanian Statement

NC011950 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1735 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 1 Aug (MENA) — Egypt and Romania have affirmed their governments' resoluteness to expand and strengthen the relations between the two countries on the bilateral and international levels.

In a joint statement, issued today in both countries at the end of the visit to Romania by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, the two sides expressed their high appreciation for the continuing development in the relations of friendship and cooperation between Egypt and Romania. The following is the text of the joint statement:

1. In compliance with the agreements signed at the summit level, Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din made an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the invitation of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu from 27 July to 1 August 1983.

2. His Excellency Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din in Neptun, who forwarded a friendly message from His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and conveyed his excellency's greetings and wishes for continued health and happiness to His Excellency President Nicolae Ceausescu, and progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

The Romanian president expressed his thanks for this message, his warm greetings and sincere wishes for continued health and happiness to the Egyptian president as well as his good wishes to the friendly Egyptian people for progress, prosperity, and peace.

The Romanian president and the prime minister exchanged views regarding the development of bilateral relations in fields of mutual interest. They discussed the primary pending issues related to current international affairs.

3. During the talks, which were conducted in an atmosphere of amity, understanding, and mutual respect, and in the spirit of good relations both between the Egyptian and Romanian peoples and between the two leaders of both countries, the two sides highly praised the continuing development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Egypt and Romania. They affirmed their governments' determination to expand and strengthen the relations between the two countries on the bilateral and international levels.

4. While reviewing the close cooperation between Egypt and Romania in the political, cultural, technological, and scientific spheres as well as other spheres of mutual interest, the two sides expressed their conviction to the effect that further development in these relations, particularly in the economic field would boost the friendship and cooperation between the Egyptian and Romanian peoples.

Within this context, the two sides expressed their determination to implement the joint resolutions adopted at the summit level. They reaffirmed their decision to embark upon further steps that would lead to wider and broader cooperation between the two countries.

While discussing the most important contemporary issues, the Romanian prime minister and the Egyptian prime minister exchanged views regarding the international situation, stressing that the development of events have corroborated the sound assessment of the joint Romanian-Egyptian declaration on the need to continue to achieve further development of cooperation between Egypt and Romanian and on international issues which the two presidents signed in Bucharest on 10 September 1982.

6. [As received] The Romanian president and the Egyptian prime minister outlined the responsibility that should be assumed by all countries, peoples, and their leaders in taking active and effective measures to prevent the continuing deterioration in the international relations and to ensure the independence and free progress of all countries and nonintervention in their domestic affairs. In

this context, the two sides pointed out the important role being played by the small, developing, and nonaligned countries.

7. The two sides attached special importance to the complicated situation in the Middle East. While conducting a comprehensive review of the troublesome developments in the area, particularly since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the two sides asserted that the military aggression can never provide any solution for the conflict in the Middle East, and that these developments have confirmed tht the Palestinian issue is the core of the conflict.

While touching on the situation in Lebanon, the two sides agreed that the recent developments have clearly demonstrated the need of all parties concerned to make intensive efforts for the sake of guaranteeing a settlement of the situation in Lebanon and for preserving its national unity. From this premise, the two sides stressed the need for strictly observing Lebanon's security, peace, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence.

The two sides stressed the need for reaching a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and for solving the situation in Lebanon [word indistinct] of their joint stand as outlined in the joint declaration signed by Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Nicolae Ceausescu in September 1982 and during their two subsequent meetings in December 1982 and June 1983.

The Egyptian prime minister expressed his profound appreciation of Romania's tenacious constructive position toward the Middle East crisis and for President Ceausescu's continuing efforts for the sake of establishing a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the area.

8. The two sides expressed their apprehension over the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq. They called for an immediate halt to the military operations so that all problems could be solved peacefully and through negotiations between the two parties directly concerned, with full observation of national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and mutual nonintervention in domestic affairs.

9. President Ceausescu laid special emphasis on the need to build peace and consolidate cooperation in Europe. He expressed his apprehension over the tense situation in this continent. He welcomed the agreement achieved at the Madrid conference to convene a conference for confidence-building and disarmament in Europe in 1984 and for consolidating peace, security, and cooperation in the continent.

The two sides agreed that progress toward consolidating security in Europe would positively affect the security and peace of the Mediterranean and of the entire world.

10. While studying the situation in Africa, the Romanian president and the Egyptian prime minister praised the determination of the African peoples and countries to ensure the achievement of independent, social, and economic development, and their full freedom and independence against any foreign intervention or threats. They stressed the need for securing immediately the right of the people of Namibia to exercise their sovereignty and independence.

The two sides condemned the repeated attack by the racist regime in South Africa against many African states. They condemned this regime's segregation and racist discrimination. They stressed the need for strengthening the OAU's role in boosting the unity and solidarity of the African states and in encouraging further cooperation among them.

11. During the talks, the two sides emphasized the importance Egypt and Romania attach to the consolidation of world peace, cooperation, and security; to the settlement of disputes among states only by peaceful means through negotiations; to the halting of the arms race and the adoption of firm effective measures for nuclear disarmament; to the elimination of economic backwardness and the narrowing of the widening gap between the needy and rich states; and to the establishment of a (?new) international economic system.

12. During their official talks, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, exchanged information about the questions that are of interest to the two countries in the field of economic and social development and appraised the present level of bilateral relations and the prospects of developing them, particularly in the economic field. They agreed on the measures that should be taken to implement the agreements reached during the summit meetings so as to increase, balance, and diversify trade and to achieve further expansion in bilateral economic cooperation.

In this (?respect), the two sides expressed satisfaction with the results achieved during the last session of the joint Egyptian-Romanian governmental committee for economic and technical cooperation. They also expressed their governments' determination to implement the measures agreed upon to develop, diversify, and balance trade and to make constant joint efforts to expedite the implementation of the agreements and the understanding reached to open new vistas of economic cooperation in Egypt with Romania's participation.

13. The two prime ministers also emphasized the available opportunities for achieving a tangible increase in trade and economic cooperation between the two countries in a manner that is consistent with their growing economic capabilities and that will achieve their national economic interests. The two prime ministers also especially stressed the need to intensify the efforts for expanding the trade exchange between the two countries to $1 billion in 1985 according to the agreement reached during the summit meetings.

14. The two prime ministers also agreed on the need to exert efforts to expand and boost economic cooperation between Egypt and Romania in such fields as the railways, prospecting for and exploiting oil resources,housing, production of building material, construction, mining, agricultural mechanization, food industries, electrification of the countryside, and mineral industries.

15. The two prime ministers expressed their appreciation for the growth of cooperation between the two countries in the technological, scientific, cultural, social, and other fields of mutual interest. They also emphasized their determination to boost this cooperation.

16. The two prime ministers also agreed to increase the exchange of visits between the ministries and establishments (?concerned) and between the commerical companies in the two countries in order to define the projects and the fields of cooperation that will lead to the development of trade between the two countries.

17. The Egyptian prime minister and the delegation accompanying him visited economic, social, and cultural units in Bucharest and Constantsa Province, where they were received with warm welcome and the sentiments of mutual friendship and respect prevailing between the two countries and peoples.

18. At the end of the visit, the two prime ministers signed a note for developing economic and technical cooperation and increasing trade between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Socialist Republic of Romania. They also signed a memorandum for cooperation between the radio and television authorities in the two countries.

19. The two sides expressed their complete satisfaction with the fruitful results and understanding reached during the visit. They also expressed their confidence that these results will provide an important contribution to boosting the strong relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

20. The Egyptian prime minister expressed his warm gratitude to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, in his name and on behalf of the delegation accompanying him for the friendly and warm welcome accorded them during their visit to Romania.

The Egyptian prime minister also invited the Romanian prime minister to visit Egypt. The invitation was accepted gladly and a date for it will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

'Ismat as-Sadat Released; Property Impounded

NC011822 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpt] At today's sitting, the Supreme Court of Ethics passed its final verdict in the case of 'Ismat as-Sadat and family. The court decided to end the custody imposed on 'Ismat as-Sadat and his sons Jalal, Tal'at, and Muhammad Anwar. The second part of the verdict has upheld the lower court's decision according to which the property and funds of 'Ismat as-Sadat and his 11-member family should remain impounded.

Reportage on Fighting in Zurbatiyah Region

1 Aug Offensive Repulsed

JN011430 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Aug (INA) — An Iraqi commander has said that the Iraqi units in the Zurbatiyah area in the central sector of the battlefield repulsed a new Iranian offensive at dawn today.

The commander told an INA correspondent in an advanced position on the battlefield that armored Iraqi forces, in cooperation with commando groups, carried out a counterattack during which they chased the attacking enemy units after defeating them. He stressed that the Iranian forces failed to reach any of their targets inside Iraq. He indicated that regular forces and brigades of the Khomeyni guards took part in the abortive offensive.

The Iraqi field commander added that battles raged in some positions between the Iraqi and Iranian soldiers with hand-grenades and hand-to-hand fighting. He stressed that massive losses were inflicted on the Iranian enemy forces, which were repulsed deep inside Iran.

He noted that the Iranian forces began their new offensive by sending large numbers of infantry forces to the battlefield, supported by heavy artillery shelling with the aim of weakening the strong Iraqi defenses. He added that the Iraqi soldiers firmly clung to their positions, clashed with the enemy using all sorts of weapons, and launched a counterattack after containing the Iranian offensive.

Communique No 1,172

JN011729 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1640 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Communique No 1,172 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 1 August 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The brave sons of our Armed Forces, who swore to protect Iraq with their souls and preserve their victories, will remain glorious knights defending the homeland's soil with unique valor, repulsing the criminal Khomeyniite aggression against Iraq and its sanctities, and inflicting on the greedy enemy further woe and defeats. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. At 0420 today the criminal enemy tried to attack our valiant forward units in the area east of Zurbatiyah in the central sector of the battlefield. Our units confronted the attack with rare valor, using all sorts of weapons, and clashed with its forces in a fierce battle, during which our heroic forces managed to repulse the enemy's offensive and destroy its forces, killing a large number of troops whose bodies are still littering the battlefield, and wounding many others. Only those enemy forces which surrendered to our valiant units escaped death. Moreover, the enemy sustained a large number of losses in tanks and vehicles. Large quantities of weapons and equipment were destroyed, and many other serviceable weapons seized.

2. Our daring fighter planes all day long today carried out raiding and combat missions against the enemy's positions and units opposite our forces in the central sector of the battlefield. Our fighter planes also carried out daring and effective raids against the enemy's concentrations and reinforcements deep inside Iran, scoring direct and effective hits. The sounds of strong explosions could be heard in the enemy's destroyed targets. Our fighter planes attacked a number of tanks, personnel carriers, and a column of enemy vehicles in the operational zone and deep inside the enemy territory. This was during our planes' heroic backing of our ground forces' confrontation of the enemey forces in the same sector. Our planes inflicted on the enemy massive losses and set many of its positions and equipment on fire. Another formation of our fighter planes attacked one of the enemy's camps deep inside Iran in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and very effective hits. Our fighter planes today carried out 93 combat missions and all returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. All day long today our helicopters carried out successful attacks and violent raids against enemy positions and units opposite our forward positions east of Zurbatiyah in the central sector of the battlefield, scoring accurate and effective hits. Our capable helicopters today participated in bravely confronting the enemy forces and crushing its defeated remnants. Meanwhile, other helicopter formations raided enemy positions and units in the northern sector of the battlefield, inflicting massive losses in personnel, vehicles, and equipment. Our helicopters today carried out 47 combat missions. They all returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. Fresh groups of Iranian military men with their weapons fleeing Khomeyni's terrorism and his sanguinary regime's tyranny sought refuge with our forward units in the northern and central sectors of the battlefield. They were evacuated to the rear in the abovementioned two sectors. The enemy also sustained six killed and others wounded opposite one of our forward units' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield.

5. Yesterday evening and today the criminal Khomeyniite clique shelled with artillery Basra and its suburbs, Khurmal, Qurahtu, and Qal'at Dizah damaging some houses in Qurahtu and starting fires in some orchards in Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 August 1983

1,200 Iranians Killed

JN012010 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Aug (INA) — A military spokesman has stated that the known losses the Iranian forces sustained during their abortive offensive east of Zurbatiyah in the central sector of the battlefield amounted to over 1,200 [as received] killed, a large number wounded, and others captured.

A military communique issued today announced that an abortive Iranian offensive was repulsed east of Zurbatiyah and that this was followed by a counterattack during which the Iraqi forces chased the remnants of the attacking Iranian forces.

In a statement to INA tonight, the spokesman said that during this offensive, the Iranian forces lost a number of tanks, armored personnel carriers, vehicles, and various other military equipment. He added that the Iraqi forces also seized 700 rifles, 4 excavators, various types of vehicles, and quantities of military equipment, all serviceable.

Saddam Visits Central Sector
JN011303 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1235 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Aug (INA) — President Saddam Husayn, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, today visited the II Army Corps sector.

The president was accompanied on this visit by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister. The president was welcomed by Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, chief of staff of the Armed Forces; the staff major general who is commanding the II Army Corps; and several II Army Corps officers.

The Iraqi forces in this sector last Saturday repulsed an Iranian offensive aimed at crossing Iraq's international border.

Saddam Decorates Kurdish Soldiers
JN311915 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Excerpt] President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, decorated a number of fighters from our Kurdish people for their heroic stand and outstanding bravery in defending the homeland against the Iranian regime's attack.

Commanders Congratulate Saddam
JN291606 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received cables of congratulations on the Iraqi Armed Forces' victories and the defeat of the Iranian attack on the northern sector from the commanders of the IV, III, and II Army Corps as well as the commander of the Air Force and air defense.

In his cable to the president, the commander of the Air Force and air defense said: Your men in the Air Force extend to you a hand pledging victory and martyrdom and a hand safeguarding the homeland's security, might, and glory.

The IV Army Corps commander said in his cable: After the fatal blows dealt to the vicious enemy by your fighters in the IV Army Corps, feeble-minded Khomeyni was preoccupied in empty meditations for a time in an attempt to find a solution to his complexes and malignant diseases. He finally moved against our beloved north. However, he found our swords there carried by the heroes of the I Army Corps who inflicted total defeat on the Khomeyniite heads of evil.

The I Army corps commander said in his cable: Your soldiers, the heroes of the II Army Corps, are quite ready to safeguard the homeland's dignity and defend its sovereignty. He added: Those failures only deceive themselves. We are fully aware of their moves and our valiant Army is closely watching them in all sectors. The heroes of the II Army Corps in particular are waiting for the time when they can teach them a lesson similar to the one they taught them east of Mandali.

The III Army Corps commander renewed the pledge on behalf of his men to safeguard Iraq's dignity and its people's pride.

General Cables Congratulations
JN291220 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text of cable of congratulations from the staff brigadier general, the director of the Iraqi Army Air Force, to President Saddam Husayn on 29 July 1983]

[Text] Your Excellency President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces: With hearts full of faith and principles your valiant sons, the knights of the helicopters, and units of our valiant airborne forces, have carried out the most daring and successful vertical storming operation with helicopters, unprecedented in the history of our glorious Army, against the positions of the rancorous Iranian enemy to purge the (Qarzamand) Mountain peak.

President leader: We pledge to you as loyal men that we shall spare no effort to protect the soil of our beloved homeland from the evil of the aggressors as long as you are the leader from whom we derive determination and fearlessness. We ask Almighty God to grant you success and to keep Iraq lofty and triumphant.

[Signed] The staff brigadier general, the director of the Army Air Force, 29 July 1983

Iranian POW's Interviewed
JN291737 Baghdad INA in English 1725 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, July 29, INA — A group of Iranian soldiers captured by Iraqi troops in the northern sector battles appeared on Iraqi television tonight.

The POW's told T.V. viewers on how their units were completely wiped out and how they were captured and well-treated by our victorious soldiers.

Kurdish Citizens Interviewed
JN291853 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jul (INA) — Kurdish citizens have expressed their readiness to continue fighting alongside the Iraqi Armed Forces in defense of the homeland's soil and its people's pride.

In interviews carried by Iraqi television today, Kurdish citizens condemned the Iranian attack on the northern sector and denounced those elements who sold their national honor and consciences to the foreigner by supporting this attack.

During these interviews, which took place in Iraq's northern parts, and during which they appeared in their national costumes carrying arms, the Kurds rejoiced over the Iraqi forces recapture of the (Qarzamand) Mountain peak from the Iranian forces.

Saddam Decorates Ba'thist Revolutionaries
JN311012 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has said that every Iraqi who took up arms and fought in defense of the homeland is an organized Ba'thist whose record is similar to that of the brave Ba'thist who continued struggling at the time of the secret work.

During a ceremony held last night to award the revolution medal to the elite of Ba'thist strugglers who participated in the glorious 17-30 July revolution of 1968, the president added: The comrades who are today awarded this medal are honored for their revolutionary deeds. By honoring them we also honor principles and strugglers.

The president added: Without these principles and strugglers, those who led the revolution could not have staged a revolution or achieved what had been achieved. He then said: The Ba'thists we are today honoring and those who will later be honored represent the will of the revolutionary action to start the 17-30 July revolution, which expressed the will of the struggling Ba'thists and the honorable Iraqis.

The president awarded the first class revolution medal to 28 Ba'thist strugglers, including RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir, late President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, late Defense Minister martyr Hammad Shihab, Local Government Minister Kamil Yasin Rashid, intelligence chief Barzan Ibrahim at-Tikriti, and Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah.

He awarded the second class revolution medal to 10 Ba'thist strugglers, including Baghdad Mayor Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab and Youth Minister Ahmad Husayn as-Samarra'i.

Cuba's Castro Receives Ba'th Party Official
JN291058 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Havana, 29 Jul (INA) — Cuban President Fidel Castro received today in Havana Muhammad Hamzah, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command. Hamzah conveyed President Saddam Hsuayn's congratulations to the Cuban president on the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks.

Hamzah presented a detailed explanation on the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war and Iraq's efforts to achieve a peaceful and just solution. He also asserted Iraq's firm stance on supporting the PLO and its free and independent decisionmaking.

During the meeting, they discussed Iraqi-Cuban relations and the means of promoting them in all spheres.

King Husayn Returns From Saudi Arabia 1 Aug
JN011916 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn returned to Amman tonight following a 2-day working visit to Saudi Arabia, during which he held intense talks with His Majesty Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and senior Saudi officials.

PETRA has learned from authoritative sources that the talks between Their Majesties King Husayn and King Fahd were positive and fruitful. The talks also aimed at achieving Arab interests. The sides were in agreement on various issues. They stressed the need for serious action to clear the air regarding Arab problems, to strenghten Arab solidarity, and to support the efforts aimed at safeguarding the PLO's unity and independence.

His majesty was received at Amman Airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, His Higness Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, the Senate president, the speaker of the National Consultative Council, ministers, and high-ranking civilian and military officials.

Also returning with his majesty were the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, and the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Foreign Minister Receives Visiting SFRY Official
JN011453 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim received at his office before noon today Dimitar Janevski, SFRY assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and discussed with him the Middle East issue, the situation in Lebanon in light of the latest developments, and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

AD-DUSTUR on McFarlane's Upcoming Mideast Trip
JN310904 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 31 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The New, Old Mission," *Ad-Dustur* says: The tour new U.S. Envoy Robert McFarlane plans to make of some of the region's states raises many questions with few answers. The new envoy's mission is a continuation of the mission of his predecessor, Philip Habib, who failed to achieve essential progress concerning the arrangement of reciprocal withdrawals from Lebanon due to the imbalance of the U.S. policy in the Middle East or due in fact to its flagrant bias toward Israel. Can the Reagan administration achieve tangible success with the replacement of its envoy without changing U.S. policy?

Ad-Dustur adds: At a time when the Israeli plan on the partial withdrawal from Lebanon is ready to be implemented and frankly approved by the U.S. Administration, McFarlane's visit comes without any possible surprises or even without the promises which the Lebanese expected. Is the point from which the new envoy will start still commensurate with his complicated mission amid official Lebanese dissatisfaction, which is the first of its kind, with Washington's approval of the partial Israeli withdrawal? While the Lebanese and Arabs are asking what the new U.S. envoy will carry in his quiver, they are recalling many U.S. efforts in search for lost prospects and missed solutions in this sensitive region of the world. To recall the outcomes of the previous U.S. plans and efforts in this respect makes us believe that Robert McFarlane will waste much time, which Israel will exploit to firmly establish its policy and create a new fait accompli.

Ad-Dustur concludes: If we see that the new, old mission is a continuation without new essence, then its is natural that results will not go beyond putting joint Israeli-U.S. features on the coming U.S. plan in service of the Israeli fait accompli in Lebanon and the entire region. However, the liberation of Lebanon from Israeli occupation will only remain a Lebanese-Arab mission which is not waiting for the arrival of new U.S. envoys in accordance with old and tested policies.

Salam Meets Al-Jumayyil, Makes Statement

NC020721 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Following his meeting with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil in Bikfayya yesterday, former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam said that Lebanon will never be partitioned, that it will be unified, and that the Lebanese people will rise only by adhering to their legitimate authority, which must take into consideration the feelings of the masses.

Salam added: I reviewed President al-Jumayyil's activity in the United States with him. I found out, thanks be to God, that he carried out his activity in the best possible manner. We have many things to reproach the Americans about but we must also seek U.S. help to get rid of our problems.

Al-Wazzan, Salam Meet, Make Statements

NC021121 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan visited former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam, with whom he appraised the situation in Lebanon. The visit lasted until 1100 , after which Prime Minister al-Wazzan said:

[Begin Al-Wazzan recording] The circumstances through which we are passing provide for constant consultations. However, during this visit I wanted to greet Prime Minister Salam after his return from his travel and to review some new developments. Because of the shortness of time, and because of his excellency's and my occupation in the Chamber of Deputies, we were prevented from concluding the discussion of the situation. We will have other meetings, God willing, to work in all that will help us to overcome the difficulties the homeland is facing. [end recording]

Former Prime Minister Salam said:

[Begin recording] [Salam] I do not believe I can add more to what the prime minister has said. It was a visit to greet me. I do not know which of us should greet the other after all the travels and absences. However, it was also an opportunity to hold general consultations on certain matters, because the time was short. We are required to attend the Chamber of Deputies session. We will continue our talks later. Our talks focused on the interest of the country, and it is our duty to cooperate in this field.

Every Lebanese must realize this. Hard lessons have taught us that we should realize that only the cooperation of the Lebanese is the basis for our deliverance from the current ordeal.

I call on and urge all the Lebanese people to put aside their egoism, selfishness, to renounce hatred, and to work for the welfare of their country. Otherwise, we cannot ask others from the United States or from any Arab country to help us if we do not first help ourselves.

[Correspondent] the picture is unclear now, and appears to be greatly complicated. What can possibly take place soon?

[Salam] the key is the Lebanese determination and cooperation. Then comes the aid from friends, or from relatives, or brothers. [end recording]

McFarlane, Government Officials Begin Talks

NC011251 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane has begun a round of talks with Lebanese officials. This morning he met at the Republican Palace with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim in the presence of presidential adviser for security affairs Dr Wadi' Haddad and members of the U.S. delegation, which includes Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs Ambassador Richard Fairbanks, U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Robert Dillon, and two of McFarlane's aides.

Official sources said that the talks at the meeting dealt with the question of comprehensive withdrawals from Lebanese territory, and with the Syrian and the Israeli roles. The two sides exchanged views on these subjects for 2 hours. It was decided to hold another meeting at 1900 today. At 1215, the foreign minister went to the Government House, where he briefed Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan on the outcome of the meeting and the atmosphere of the talks. This afternoon, President al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister al-Wazzan, and Foreign Minister Salim will meet to appraise the results of the first round of the Lebanese-U.S. talks.

The new U.S. efforts for solving the Lebanese question are a result of the talks which President al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister al-Wazzan, and the presidential delegation had recently in Washington. McFarlane's mission in Lebanon and in the area has two parts: first, to ensure the restoration of the state's sovereignty over the areas to be evacuated by the Israeli forces; second, to convince Syria of the need to withdraw its forces from Lebanon in light of the Israeli pledge that the partial withdrawal is a first phase of a plan for complete withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

Further Talks Held

NC012154 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The second round of Lebanese-U.S. talks, which were held at B'abda Palace, ended at 2200 today. The Lebanese side was represented in these talks by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and Dr Wadi' Haddad, presidential adviser for national security affairs. The U.S. side was represented by U.S. presidential envoy Ambassador Robert McFarlane, Ambassador Richard Fairbanks, and Mr Christopher Ross.

Source Comments on Talks

NC020730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] An official source said that the Lebanese-U.S. talks were good, and that they were on the same line as was agreed on at

the Washington talks during the Lebanese presidential delegation's recent visit to the U.S. capital. The source said that the talks were focused on ways to ensure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, and that they also dealt with the question of the Israeli partial withdrawal, which Lebanon insists should be within a timetable for comprehensive withdrawals.

The source said that the U.S. envoy is staying in the area as long as it is necessary, and to enable rapid U.S. action. The source denied that McFarlane raised any ideas to persuade Lebanon to accept partial withdrawals. The source emphasized that Lebanon has declared its stand and continues to adhere to it — namely, comprehensive withdrawals within a timetable.

The source believes that the simultaneous arrival in Lebanon of both U.S. Chief of Staff General Vessey and McFarlane is an actual interpretation of the meetings held in Washington during the visit of President al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister al-Wazzan, and the accompanying delegation. A practical strategy was drawn up during those meeting for the U.S. move to implement the foreign forces' withdrawals from Lebanon.

The source said that President al-Jumayyil's direct talks with President Reagan and the Lebanese diplomatic efforts have resulted in a U.S. decision that the White House will give priority to the question of Lebanon, in addition to Central America and the reduction of nuclear arms.

Defense Minister Receives U.S. General Vessey

NC011250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] At 1000 today, Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri received U.S. Joint Chief of Staff Chairman General John Vessey. He is accompanied by General Cooley who was a member of the U.S. delegation which participated in the Lebanese-U.S.-Israeli negotiations. The meeting was attended by Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus.

The talks at the meeting dealt with Lebanese-U.S. relations in general and support for the Lebanese Army in particular. Minister Khuri expressed his thanks and appreciation for the U.S. efforts to support Lebanon in both the military and diplomatic fields.

Gen Vessey expressed to Minister Khuri his full satisfaction with the progress in building the Army. He expressed his admiration for this morning's maneuvers by Lebanese Army units. He affirmed that the beginning is assuring and encouraging and that U.S.-Lebanese cooperation is continuing.

It has been learned that Gen Vessey apologized for not being able to attend this afternoon's ceremony marking Army Day. He is compelled to leave Lebanon because he has been urgently recalled by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger for talks on several issues including the outcome of his visit to Lebanon. It has been learned that Gen Vessey will brief President Reagan and Secretary Weinberger on his visit to Beirut.

Al-Wazzan, Security Officials Review Situation

NC011322 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today reviewed the security situation with Director General of Public Security Zahi al-Bustani, who briefed the prime minister on reports received from Lebanese areas. They also discussed affairs relating to the public security directorate general.

The prime minister reviewed this subject with Beirut police commander Brigadier General 'Umar Makhzuni and the government commissioner to the military court, As'ad Jirmanus. They reviewed the security situation in the capital.

Jirmanus has inspected the scene where an Internal Security Forces' patrol was attacked in Zuqaq al-Bilat last night. Sergeant Musallam al-Faqih was wounded in the attack. Jirmanus issued a judicial order addressed to Beirut police commander Brigadier General 'Umar Makhzuni to carry out the following:

1. To identify those who perpetrated and carried out the attack against the state's security and to investigate the gunfire that ensued, the carrying of arms, and the spreading of fear and terror among the citizens. 2. To draw up statements, confiscate evidence, and detain the culprits if possible — or to makea detailed statement on their identity. 3. To carry out whatever is necessary to enlighten the investigation.

IDF Sets Up Observation Posts in South

NC011306 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] In the south this morning, the Israeli forces supported by several vehicles began setting up an observation point on the hills of Sfaray Township in Jazzin District, which overlooks Bisri valley where the Al-'Awwali River flows. This move comes after the Israeli forces completed establishing observation and vehicle concentration posts east of Sidon's access and up to Tallat Sharhabil in the East.

IDF Cordons Off Barracks, Citizens Protest

NC020629 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] At dawn today the Israeli forces cordoned off the barracks belonging to an armed organization in Kafr Falus area. The citizens — including women, children, and old men — marched to the barracks but were met with Israeli rifle butts.

The Sidon, Az-Zahrani, An-Nabatiyah, Jazzin, western Al-Biqa', and Ash-Shuf as-Sahili areas are witnessing strong protests; tires are being burned in the streets.

The inhabitants are holding their prayers in the streets.

Uprising Over Kafr Falus Barracks Incident

NC020842 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The popular uprising in southern Lebanon has received the utmost local attention. Israeli officers and representatives of the Lebanese forces are currently holding an emergency meeting to discuss the new developments and the concomitants of the Israeli measure. Our correspondent reported that the Israeli forces, which quelled the spontaneous demonstrations in which most of the southern villages have participated, dispatched an additional vehicular force to surround the Kafr Falus barracks. Our correspondent added that Israeli tanks confronted civilian cars in the Al-Qanaya quarter near Sidon. The Israelis attacked a number of citizens, including Yvonne Abu Samra and Janette Nur, with rifle butts.

Most of the villages in the southern districts, as well as on the Ash-Shawf coast and An-Ni'mah quarter are said to be observing the strike.

Further on Barracks Incident

NC020938 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpt] A Lebanese Forces spokesman has dismissed reports that the Lebanese Forces vacated the Kafr Falus barracks. He added: All that has happened is that the Israelis entered the barracks, where a meeting between Israeli officers and representatives of the Lebanese Forces is still in progress.

Correspondent Reports on Incident

NC021021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The Israeli Forces are cordoning off most of the barracks belonging to party organizations in the south. On the situation there, our correspondent in the south reports the following:

[Begin recording] The Israelis have implemented their warning of last Thursday that armed party centers in Jazzin and Az-Zahrani Districts should be vacated. At 0400 today the Israeli forces cordoned off Kafr Falus center; they asked the armed men there to surrender their arms and leave the center. However, the armed men stayed, despite the fact that the Israeli forces entered the center. The Israeli forces are supported by tanks, armored vehicles, and personnel carriers — estimated at about 20 vehicles. I entered Kafr Falus at 0800 this morning, after many attempts to enter the barracks. I found a large crowd of citizens in the square who came to support the party members. The citizens had demonstrated and cut roads in the area by setting fire to tires. Meanwhile, the Israeli forces prevented the people from reaching the center. On recognizing me, an Israeli officer told me in French: You must immediately leave the center, otherwise I will be compelled to make you leave by force.

On my way to Sidon, I saw a convoy of about 50 vehicles proceeding in a demonstration to Kafr Falus. The situation in Sidon, Jazzin, and Az-Zahrani districts can be described as calm but cautious. Businesses closed down and people assembled in the streets and public squares.

In Wadi B'anqudin Township in Jazzin District, an Israeli patrol attempted to use the international highway. It was intercepted by the inhabitants. Three girls were wounded in a fist fight with the Israelis, who attempted to disperse the demonstrators by using rifle butts. The three girls are Yvonne Abu Samra, Sayyidah Sulayman, and Geneve Nammur.

The Israeli forces are still cordoning off the various party centers in Jazzin and Az-Zahrani districts, and are cutting all roads leading to Jazzin in order to prevent the movement of traffic while the people — women, children, and youths — are trying to reach the party centers to support party armed men.

The situation in Sidon is calm, but there is little activity as some businesses have closed. The situation in the Az-Zahrani is also calm, but the people are crowding the streets attempting to reach the party centers. This is all to this hour. [end recording]

Party, IDF Exchange Gunfire

NC021103 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Regarding developments in the situation in the south, the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY correspondent reports that the Jazzin and Az-Zahrani districts are witnessing large demonstrations in protest against Israeli actions. Before noon today, gunfire was exchanged in An-Na'imah and Ar-Rumaylah between party members and the Israeli forces who tore up Lebanese flags. The Israeli forces confiscated a camera belonging to a party photographers.

The Israeli forces have cordoned off most of the barracks belonging to party centers in Jazzin, Az-Zahrani, and An-Nabatiyah districts.

It was reported that the Israeli forces evacuated the armed men from Kafr Falus barracks.

Lebanese Forces Deny Agreement Reached in Mountain

NC011944 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Lebanese Forces sources this afternoon denied reports in some information media to the effect that limited agreements have been reached regarding the situation in the mountain.

They also denied that the Lebanese Forces are thinning out their forces in the area or that that new appointments have been made in the military command.

The sources said they will not hide from the Lebanese public any information concerning the situation in the mountain if such information becomes available.

Walid Junblatt Denies Contacts With Al-Jumayyil
JN020820 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 2 Aug 83 pp 1,19

['Afifah al-Kaluti's dispatch]

[Text] Amman, *Ar-Ra'y* — Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt has denied that he held contacts with the Lebanese Government to discuss means for halting the current clashes between the Phalangist militias and the Progressive Socialist Party forces in Ash-Shuf and the mountain areas. He was commenting on reports published by the Lebanese newspaper *As-Safir* last Saturday that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil had held contacts with the Druze leaders to halt the dispute on the basis of French and U.S. proposals.

Junblatt categorically denied any such contacts. In an interview with the newspapers *Ar-Ra'y* and *Jordan Times*, he added: The Progressive Socialist Party proposed a political solution to the Lebanese Government, but we have not yet received any reply. He also said that the Phalangists had not reduced their forces in the Ash-Shuf area, but had increased their forces there.

Commenting on reports published by some papers that a Lebanese delegation is about to arrive in Jordan to hold talks with him, Walid Junblatt said that he had no information of such arrangement. He returned to Amman yesterday from a 1-day visit to Damascus, during which he met with former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami who has ended his talks in Damascus.

Junblatt said that he and Rashid Karami had discussed means for promoting the opposition led by the Lebanese [National] Salvation Front, which was formed last month.

Sa'd Haddad 30 July Speech Denounces Syria
JN301615 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1010 GMT 30 Jul 8

[Speech by Major Sa'd Haddad, commander of free Lebanon, on 30 July 1983 — live or recorded]

[Text] Brother Lebanese, a long time has passed since I spoke to you. I will speak to you today about what has taken place and is taking place on Lebanese soil. First of all, we regret that our enemy has no morals or ethics at all. It sends us booby-trapped cars, as it did last week, and destroyed our television studio. We are sure that the Syrians are behind this criminal and despicable act because this is their style. We are also confident that Almighty God will not wait a long time to punish the Syrians for all their criminal acts.

The topical issue now is that Israel made a decision to withdraw its forces. This idea created confusion in the minds of the people and everyone started to interpret it according to his whims. Some interpreted this decision as being partition, others as expulsion, and so forth. I, personally, prefer that all the foreign forces withdraw from Lebanon at the same time. We, however, have discovered, and world public opinion too, that Syria does not want to withdraw from Lebanon. Why? Because Syria came to Lebanon not to help this or that party. It entered Lebanon to annex it to Syria on the premise that Lebanon is part of Syria. This is what the Syrians believe. For the past 7 years, however, we regret to say that many Lebanese continued to be deceived and to believe that Syria is a real sister which has entered Lebanon to assist it to unite the people, protect Lebanon's territory and its sovereignty while that reality is totally different. The truth is that Syria is not a sister to Lebanon. Syria had always sought to destroy Lebanon. We ask Almighty God to divide Syria into hundreds of pieces so that the world at large may rest in peace, because Syria has been and continues to be behind all the wars and the tribulations, whether in Lebanon or places other than Lebanon. Almighty God has created man and made him choose between evil and good. Almighty God created the devil to tempt man and drag him toward evil. When Almighty God bestowed riches and resources on the Middle East, he placed Syria in the region so it could assume the devil's role, and be the source of evil for all the peoples in the Middle East.

That is why we have not expected any good from Syria and we can never expect it to do any good, whether in the past or in the future. I am astonished that there are some who still consider her as a sister. I do not know why they are afraid. Certainly, they are convinced that Syria is the cause of the tragedies of Lebanon and the Lebanese.

Syria says that it is against the Israeli partial withdrawal because it contributes to the partitioning of Lebanon. First of all, what right does Syria have to speak about Lebanon and the Lebanese? Who asked it to arrogate to itself the role of Lebanon's lawyer? No one. Second, if Syria is really concerned about Lebanon, it should have completely withdrawn from Lebanon a long time ago. Then, it can tell Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. We are sure that if this takes place, Israel will withdraw without being asked by anybody to do so. Israel's concern is to remove Syria from Lebanon because it knows that all the sabotage operations in Lebanon have been backed by Syria. Israel knows that when Syria withdraws from Lebanon and when Lebanon regains its sovereignty, the majority of the Lebanese people will work for peace and will seek amity with all their neigbors, particularly with Israel. Therefore, we are surprised that there are some Lebanese who continue to believe what the Syrians say. We all know now the basic source of the danger.

I would like to repeat what I told you before that what is taking place in Al-Biqa' between Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa] men and Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] men is only a prelude to the clear announcement of Syria's future and final intentions. Syria is now liquidating anyone who might oppose its future policy. Syria is crushing 'Arafat's men so Abu Musa's men will remain loyal to it and obey its orders. Later, Syria will appoint Abu Musa or someone else as leader of the terrorist organization. On the other hand, it might decide to appoint a Syrian. Nobody knows.

The important thing is that Syria wants to remove any element that opposes Syrian policy. I must be frank and tell you that later, Syria will turn to the north. Syria has what we may call enclaves. Not all of them are 100 per cent loyal to Syria. We must be careful from now on. Syria will try to strike at and subjugate Zahlah. Syria will either leave Zahlah after it has dealt with the north, or it will subjugate Zahlah first, than move to the north. I cannot be sure. But judging from our understanding of Syrian

policy, Syria will definitely take this step. We hope that the officials in Lebanon will take this matter into consideration and try to avoid it. We only say this as a warning so a solution can be found to avoid the danger.

Since Lebanon now has an army, and this Army has proved itself in the western quarter of Beirut when it quickly and strongly crushed the resistance without such action having any divisive effect on the Army itself, there is no reason why the Army should not immediately fill the vacuum that will be left if Israel withdraws from Ash-Shuf, 'Alayh, and other areas. I would like to tell you something now which you must know. Notice the difference between Israeli and Syrian behavior. It was agreed before, that the areas which were evacuated by the Syrian Army would be taken by the Lebanese Army. Syria was present on the coast up to Az-Zahrani to Beirut. But instead of giving the area it evacuated at that time to the Lebanese Army, it gave it to the terrorirsts, swindlers, leftists, and all those who cooperated with them and took up arms against the lawful government.

On the other hand, we find that Israel tries hard to prepare the way so the Lebanese citizens will warmly welcome the Lebanese Army. Israel is also removing all obstacles to the deployment of the Lebanese Army. Look at the difference between the two. The first is working against everything that serves legality, and the second is helping legality with all sincerity and devotion so it will strengthen, spread, and expand. This shows that Israel does not have any ambitions on Lebanon as some people claim. They say that Israel has ambitions on the land, water resources, and so forth. Israel simply got tired with Ash-Shuf and wants to wash its hands of it. This is natural. We as Lebanese must view this withdrawal positively. Any withdrawal, even by 1 centimeter, should be welcomed. The legitimate authority should be pleased and take that centimeter. Is it not so? The legitimate authority should accept any vew gain and try to expand the area under its control. Everyone must know that Israel harbors no evil for Lebanon. On the contrary, Israel wants to help Lebanon.

There is also the subject of public anxiety and low morale. The Lebanese people are in a state of anxiety. When Israel entered Lebanon, morale was high everywhere, especially in Kasrawan and the south. Today, public morale is low. The people are in a state of anxiety. The economy is paralyzed in the Jabal Lubnan region, especially Kasrawan. People are asking: Where is this leading us to? What is going to happen to us?

The people are right in asking such questions. Their anxiety and low morale is understandable. Why? As I told you, when Israel entered Lebanon, morale was high among everyone. Why was it high? Because the Lebanese believed that all his problems would be solved, whether in the south, Beirut, Juniyah, or anywhere else. Even the people in Tripoli and Ba'labakk hoped that all their problems would be solved. Then foreign policy interfered in our affairs. The big powers also interfered. Some called themselves friends and others called themselves something else. Istead of allowing us as Lebanese to work for our own interests, they took all the cards from our hands and told us: You just relax and we will find the solution for you.

This is what has happened. What was the result? They mixed up everything. The plan which should have been carried out failed. All the hopes which we the Lebanese people had for salvation vanished. They put us in an endless dilemma. Thus, the Lebanese people were shocked by this sickening reality. After they had hoped for salvation and for the return of their freedom, honor, homeland, and everything, they found that there was no stability. The Lebanese did not know when a shell would fall on him. Juniyah, which was not shelled even during the 1975-1976 war, is now subjected to shelling. The people are in shock. They expected relief and what happened was the opposite. This is the cause of the collapse in morale and the feeling of utter loss and anxiety.

The mistake was that we the Lebanese did not take our affairs in our own hands. We did not know how to utilize the Israeli card in liberating all the Lebanese territories. Other powers came and took all the cards from our hands and burned them. They played the cards and lost them. We do not want sympathies, lip-service, or best wishes. We want action. We should only put one question to the Americans- Is the United States ready to fight Syria for the sake of Lebanon? No. Syria will not pull out with U.S. sweet talk and pressure.

Therefore, we must find another solution. Perhaps, we have been very late, which is why the danger in Lebanon has become greater. What is the solution? The solution is [words indistinct]. The main thing is that the cause is known; it is the Syrian presence in the north and in Al-Biqa'. Therefore, Syria must be asked officially to pull out from Lebanon. If it does not carry out this request, a complaint must be lodged with the UN Security Council against it. International or even non-international forces must be called to fight Syria if necessary, if it refuses to pull out peacefully. If both ways fail, then Lebanon must declare war on Syria.

You will tell me that Lebanon is in no position to declare war. Correct, I agree with you that Lebanon is unable now to fight Syria. Still, nothing should prevent us from putting it on record that Lebanon has declared war against Syria. Then, if we are able to fight or not, that is a secondary matter. We can declare war, but not begin the battles until we are able to do that. In the meantime, the [word indistinct] will gather all the forces it can around it. Once the balance of power is good [sentence incomplete]. I tell you that if we the Lebanese gather and unite, we will be able to repulse Syria, and even reach Damascus. His excellency the president said that that he would retaliate by shelling Damascus. Therefore, this might possibly happen, and we would indeed be able to shell Damascus. If it is not today, it will be tomorrow; and if it is not tomorrow, it will be the day after tomorrow. It does not matter if it takes 1 or 2 months, or 1 or 2 years. The main thing is that we must have an objective. The soldier and the citizen must know who is the friend and who is the foe.

The Lebanese is lost. He does not know who is a friend or who is an enemy. Israel, which entered as a friend and delivered Lebanon, is sitll called an enemy. Syria, which destroyed Lebanon and was the cause of all Lebanese woes, is still called a fraternal country. The Lebanese is lost. The Lebanese soldier is also asking: How can I fight a fraternal country and not the enemy. Therefore, the picture must be corrected. Lebanese information must change. We must enlighten the people and direct them to

the desired objective. The Lebanese child must know who destroyed his home and despersed and killed his people. He must know that Syria has not recognized our independence since 1943. He must know this. He must know that Syria is still occupying some areas and that its objective is to occupy the whole of Lebanon. This is the course which we the Lebanese must follow.

I am really surprised. More than half of Lebanon is in Syrian hands. Yet some officials, some party leaders, and some men of religion are still talking about the south. We urge them to see how the Al-Biqa' is burning. We urge them to see how people are killing one another in the north. There are many organizations and parties such as the soldiers of God, the Tishrin movement, Al-Murabitun, June, any many other movements. There are summer and winter movements. On the other hand, Rashid Karami is also talking about the south and Israel while blood is running under his feet. He should first stop fighting in the north. We should adhere to logic. The south is in good condition. We hope that Lebanon will enjoy stability like that which exists in the south. What will be the role of the army of free Lebanon after the partial withdrawal from Lebanon in the future? Our role has been and still is devoted to the liberation of Lebanon. We want to secure the existence of Lebanon and raise the Lebanese flag. We want to strengthen cohesion among the Lebanese people regardless of their factions and beliefs. What is most important for us is to assume the responsibility of maintaining security in the south and western Al-Biqa'. Only then the Lebanese people will assume their full responsibility. Therefore, I urge the Lebanese people to cooperate in order to achieve that objective. They should combat sabotage, especially in areas to be taken over by the army of free Lebanon. They should also support our army morally and materially.

Some people want to secure their future. They want to go to Saudi Arabia, Libya, Nicaragua, the United States, or Brazil instead of enlisting in the army. Your homeland is at stake. The homeland is more precious than material gains. You should sacrifice some materials to be able to rescue your homeland. Even if you become rich, you will never be happy without your homeland. I do not want you to experience this fact. The homeland is more precious than the palaces of France and Switzerland. Therefore, I urge the Lebanese youths to make some sacrifices to overcome the current dangers. I ask the Lebanese Government to support this army morally and materially, because this army works for the interest of Lebanon's legitimacy. We hope that the government will overcome all the obstacles and complications and decide to support this army. If these conditions are met, all of us will succeed. Only then will the south and Lebanon be liberated. The south moves on the path of salvation. The south will support Lebanon. No one will be displaced from the south. On the contrary, many of those displaced have returned to the south. This has not been achieved in many parts of Lebanon.

Then there is the question of the demonstrations which took place in the Sidon-Jazzin area. We have heard about the placards that were raised, saying that there were plans to expel or disarm the Christians. They say that Christians are to be disarmed, while the Amal Movement and other groups remain armed. I want to assure you that nobody is thinking of disarming the Christians or anyone else. When the arms are taken away, they will be taken from all the inhabitants. As for expulsion, how can we expel the Christians and others when we are allowing everyone to return? True, I am not a first-class Christian, since I am not a practicing one, but rest assured that I will not agree to your expulsion from Sidon, Jazzin, or any part of the south. We want to strengthen and protect all Lebanese elements.

What happened between Israel and a Phalangist barrack is not the general rule. There may have been some misunderstanding. I cannot tell, since I do not have the details. At any rate, I hope nobody will try to exploit this incident. The thing which I have often said and repeated to you is that I believe that the future and continuous protection must be guaranteed for all Lebanese, both Muslims and Christians. In order to guarantee that, we must strengthen the formula of coexistence, because the Christians and Muslims cannot dispense with one another.

Do not ever think that Major Haddad will agree to the disarmament of one faction and not the disarmament of another, or that he will agree to the expulsion of any Lebanese faction. Major Haddad is working to guarantee a secure future for all the Lebanese. Religious fanaticism by any side will not do, especially in Lebanon. I can understand religious fanaticism when it means devoting more time to prayer. But when one tries to force all others to join his religion, that is blind fanaticism which only leads to ruination. No religion on earth condones such methods.

Therefore, I would like to reassure everyone that had we noticed any sign of expelling any faction, we would not have remained silent. We have worked and are still working to regain stability and security. We will continue along this line. We hope that everyone will cooperate with our line. Those who can take up arms, must join the free Lebanon army in order to shoulder our full responsibility on the Lebanese territory step by step. This is what the people want.

We pray to God to unite our hearts, drive away evil and strife from among the Lebanese, purify their thoughts, remove extremism and fanaticism from their minds, and restore love, unity, and solidarity to all the Lebanese people, especially those in free Lebanon. Long live free Lebanon.

Communist Party Calls for National Day in South

NC010850 Beirut Al-Bayraq in Arabic 30 Jul 83 p 6

[Text] The Lebanese Communist Party has called for a National Day in defense of the south.

The party called on "all the Arab nationalist forces and world public opinion to support the Lebanese people in their battle for liberating the south and the homeland from the Israeli occupation."

This was contained in a statement made by member of the party's politburo Karim Muruwwah. The statement said: The dangers in the south have been increasing since the Israeli decision to redeploy the occupation forces, particularly after the Israeli defense and foreign ministers' visit to the United States, and the U.S. and Israeli stands that were declared during this visit. Since their invasion of Lebanon, the Israelis have not for a moment concealed their ambitions in this dear part of the homeland under

the guise of defending their security. The Lebanese-Israeli agreement includes provisions and conditions affirming this. The Americans did not hesitate to support Israel on this particular question within the framework of their plans toward the area and Lebanon.

The statement said: We hold the Lebanese officials and government responsible for the continuation and exacerbation of this plot against the South. We urge all the Lebanese and all the political forces to assume a responsible national role in defending the South. We urge the southerners in particular — parties, organizations, establishments, religious dignitaries, men of culture, parliamentary, political, and social personages — to assume their duties in order to prevent and foil the plot and to save the south from the danger of falling into the enemy's hands.

The statement concluded: We call for a national day in defense of the south. We urge all Arab nationalist forces and world public opinion to support us in this big battle — the battle for defending, rescuing, and liberating the south, and for liberating the entire homeland from the Israeli occupation. It is the real battle for fully and unconditionally defending Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and freedom, free of all foreign presence and of any betting on the United States.

Al-Asad Message to Geneva Conference on Racism

JN011707 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 1 Aug (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has addressed a message of solidarity and support to the second international conference on combating racial discrimination that has begun its work in Geneva. President Hafiz al-Asad expressed Syria's solidarity with all the free men in the world to resist racism wherever it may exist in order to eliminate it and its evil.

In his message President al-Asad denounced the racist regime in South Africa and its aggression acts against neighboring African peoples. He also condemned the world imperialists' support for this regime, especially U.S. imperialist support. He stressed that the objectives of racism in South Africa are hideous, rancorous, and hostile, as are the objectives of Zionist racism in the Arab region. The president said that the two regimes have strong ties on various levels.

The president said: The racist Zionist regime, which is embodied by Israel, has committed many crimes, atrocities, and aggressive acts since its establishment on Palestinian Arab territory. The news of its barbaric invasion of Lebanon last year is still fresh in our memory due to the arbitrary killing of innocent civilians, women, old people, and children, the destruction of civilian installations, and the hideous massacres at Sabra and Shatila.

The president added: This regime is continuing its repressive measures on the Lebanese territory it has occupied. It is coordinating now with the United States to partition Lebanon and annex its south. The Zionist regime's most hideous racism is culminating in the occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights. This Zionist regime is confiscating Arab territory in order to establish settlements, to racially discriminate against the Arabs — the owners of this territory — to encroach on their resources, and to commit aggressive acts against all their rights sanctioned by international law.

President al-Asad stressed that Syria, which resists Zionist racism, has been and is still one of the vanguard states that supports the South African people's struggle against the racist regime controlling their homeland. The president said that Syria has observed all UN resolutions which call for boycotting that regime and has abstained from establishing any relations with it.

President Hafiz al-Asad said: Syria's firm stand will remain as it is. We will work and cooperate with all the free men in the world in order to resist racism and enable the world to dipose of it and its evil. He added: All our individual or collective actions against racial discrimination are considered a great service to mankind and a contribution to eliminate this plague.

At the conclusion of his message, the president expressed hope that the conference would succeed and that its results would contribute to combatting racism and racial discrimination wherever they may exist in any part of the world.

Lebanon's Karami Departs Damascus After Visit

JN011455 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1420 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 1 Aug (SANA) — Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami left Damascus this afternoon after a short visit during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad.

'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs, saw him off at the 'Adhra' area.

Al-Kasm Receives Iranian Official 1 Aug

JN012013 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 1 Aug (SANA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received here this evening Nurbaksh, governor of the Central Bank of Iran, in the presence of Rif'at al-'Aqqad, governor of the Central Bank of Syria.

During the meeting, the Iranian guest conveyed to Al-Kasm the greetings of Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, and acquainted himself with the current talks between the Iranian and Syrian sides.

At the end of the meeting, Al-Kasm asked the Iranian guest to convey his greetings to the Iranian prime minister.

TISHRIN Interviews Culture Minister on Lebanon

JN011534 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Syrian Culture Minister Najah al-'Attar today reaffirmed that Syria will keep its forces in Lebanon unless Israeli completely, comprehensively, and unconditionally withdraws its forces from Lebanon and unless Lebanon abrogates the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

In an interview with the newspaper *Tishrin*, the Syrian culture minister stressed that Damascus categorically rejects the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and that it has not made any promises to U.S. President Ronald Reagan or his secretary of state, George Shultz.

Regarding U.S. envoy McFarlane's tour of the region, she said that the matter is not that of changing persons but of changing policy. She then wondered about the results of any deep and possible dialogue with the United States as long as Washington continues its current policy — a policy that might reach the level of a military confrontation with Syria in an attempt to force it to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

Concluding, the Syrian culture minister stressed that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's recent visit to Washington was aimed at formulating a U.S.-Lebanese agreement under which Lebanon would join the strategic U.S.-Israeli alliance and under which a military operation could be carried out against Syria.

Syrian Comment on Developments in Lebanon

ATH-THAWRAH on McFarlane Mission

JN310930 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 31 Jul (SANA) — In today's editorial, the newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* stresses that the U.S. policy in the Middle East is suffering from a stifling crisis and a serious situation because it deals with new changes in the region using old methods which have proved their futility.

The paper warns that the new U.S. envoy will have little or no hope of success if he carries in his quiver the same old ideas and means which the previous U.S. envoys have already used. The paper says that the matter has nothing to do with the persons and their qualifications, but with the policy itself.

The paper adds: To be more specific, if McFarlane will follow his predecessors' method, which is completely biased toward Israel, insist on the Israeli agreement with Lebanon, reward the aggression, ignore Syria's interests in Lebanon and role in the region, believe in the possibility of changing Damascus' stands through threats, pressure, maneuvers, and false promises, then bad news will be waiting for him and his mission, regardless of his qualifications and personal capabilities.

Ath-Thawrah concludes: It is time for the decisionmakers in Washington to realize that threats and blackmail will not affect the Syrian obstacle and that wagering on changing the Damascus stand on the Israeli agreement with Lebanon is a mere illusion. Syria has said its word in this respect; namely, it will not allow the contract of submission to be implemented and Lebanon to be transformed into a base and path for plots against Syria and the Arab nation.

AL-BA'TH on McFarlane Mission

JN011000 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Press review]

[Text] *Al-Ba'th* says: There is no doubt that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is very much interested in the situation in the Middle East. Proof of this interest is that he has replaced his former envoy, Philip Habib, who has a status similar to that of ambassador, with another envoy who assumes an important post in Reagan's administration. This envoy is Robet McFarlane who is deputy assistant to the President on national security affairs.

In addition to this interest, one has to note that McFarlane's appointment and the beginning of his tour of the region come in the wake of visits to Washington by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, his foreign minister, Israel's war minister Arens, and Shamir, all of whom held detailed and thorough discussions with Reagan and officials in his administration. The results of these visits were summarized by Reagan in a series of statements clearly attacking Syria's stand considered to be by the three parties, the United States, Israel, and the Lebanese regime, as the obstacle hampering the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which aims to impose U.S. peace in the region.

This means that the new envoy comes to the region to discuss the Syrian stand as if this stand needs to be further discussed and as if the United States had not studied or analyzed this stand sufficiently during the past months, particularly after the contract of submission was concluded.

Philip Habib spent many months in the region and visited Damascus more than once. Shultz also visited Damascus. During this period the Syrian stand was unequivocally clear.

Syria, which embodies the aspirations and stands of the Arab masses, will not permit Israel to reap one of the fruits of this barbaric attack carried out against Lebanon. Syria also will not allow the United States to impose its hegemony over the region, its will on it, and have it become one of its satellites. Syria also will not relinquish one inch of Arab land or one Arab right.

Despite this clarity, the United States, Israel, and the Lebanese Government still hope that Syria will relinquish these rights and retract its stands. They continue to wager that pressure and threats will bring about results that will extricate them from their dilemma.

Here lies the fatal mistake committed by U.S. policy. U.S. leaders believe that through pressure, threats, and aggression they can impose their conditions and decide the fate of the world in accordance to their whims, while events have proved that the world of the eighties is not like the world of the fifties and that the peoples of Nicaragua, the Arab region, and Vietnam are capable of confronting evil U.S. policeman.

Reagan may change envoys but he will not be capable of changing facts and realities, and the Syrian stand is at present the only reality in the Arab region.

Al-Jumayyil Dependence on U.S.

JN301523 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The statements recently made by some Lebanese officials about the near and distant future are becoming rather discouraged and gloomy. Something similar is also beginning to appear in Lebanese press commentaries. The tone of optimism seems to have vanished from these statements — the ones that deal with the timetable of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanese territories. Instead of optimism, timetables, and occasional threats, some Lebanese officials are beginning to appeal to Arab groups and European states to help Lebanon evacuate the foreign troops from Lebanon. In this connection, Foreign Minister Elie Salim made special mention of Syria during his talks with Arab diplomats. Even the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon was summoned to meet with the Lebanese foreign minister.

In these confusing circumstances, it seems legitimate to question the outcome of wagering on the U.S. role. Some Lebanese rulers have left all their Lebanese and Arab cards, as well as those of their relations with Syria, and wagered on the United States and by extension, Israel. The promises, which the United States made

through Philip Habib and other senior U.S. officials have disappeared without achieving the promised Israeli withdrawal. Some Lebanese rulers' promises have also disappeared leaving only the humiliating agreement of submission.

Prior to and during Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington, some Lebanese officials affirmed that the United States rejected the partial withdrawal. The statement made by President Reagan and the two Israeli ministers, Arens and Shamir, asserts that the United States has approved the Israeli plan to carry out a partial withdrawal, which aims to annex southern Lebanon and its waters to Israel in the manner of the West Bank or through Sa'd Haddad.

The U.S. envoy to the region, Robert McFarlane, is dealing with two urgent issues. The first is the issue of coordinating with the Lebanese on the partial Israeli withdrawal. The other issue is holding contacts with the disputing parties in Ash-Shuf and Jabal Lubnan to secure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and the entrance of the Lebanese Army into these areas with the support of the multinational forces. As they failed to address Syria through Washington, some Lebanese officials will find it even more difficult to address some important Lebanese sides, which constitute an indivisible part of the Lebanese national structure, through Washington and its envoys.

The path of a Lebanese national accord certainly does not pass through Washington. The path to cooperation, coordination, and understanding among Syria, Lebanon, and the Arabs does not pass through Washington, London, Paris, or any other capital. Those who cannot secure a national accord certainly cannot secure a unified national stand and, consequently, weaken their position before the Israeli aggressors and their protectors in Washington. Those who fail to secure an understanding with Syria, despite the immense mutual interests, will fail to benefit from their cards. Those who rely on the United States, will fail to remove Israel from Lebanon. It is not yet too late for those who made mistakes to rectify them.

U.S. 'Promises' to Al-Jumayyil

JN310924 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 31 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "What Happens After Al-Jumayyil's Failure," *Tishrin* says: If Israel is fed up with the armed Phalangist presence which cooperated with it in Khaldah and in the south, and has warned the Phalangists to vacate their barracks and positions, then what fate awaits the other Lebanese, particularly since the majority of those support the nationalist movement and the Salvation Front?

Undoubtedly, the Zionist invading state is preparing to call the citizens in the south Israeli Arabs. Despite all these indications we find the Lebanese regime intensifying its hostile campaigns against Syria, the Arabs, and the Palestinian issue and using the sectarian army and the so-called Lebanese forces to serve the enemy aims, persecute the nationalist forces, raid innocent citizens, comb the areas, kill innocent people, and commit the massacres which deepened and continues to deepen the rift between the regime and the people.

Tishrin adds: Al-Jumayyil heard promises in Washington while Arens and Shamir gained firm grounds. False promises are offered to those who turned their backs on their people and nation and allied with their traditional enemy while real and actual aid is given to the invading Israel. Al-Jumayyil's visit failed on several levels, except for promises of launching aggression against Syria. At the same time Washington blessed the Zionist redeployment plan to fence the south and subsequently detach it from Lebanon. The Lebanese regime was called upon to intensify coordination with Israel and Washington to further entrench the occupiers and threaten the Lebanese, Syrian, and Arab security.

Before and after his visit Al-Jumayyil appeared to be only a ruler of the B'abda Palace because the Untied States and Israel wanted this when they influenced him to be hostile to Syria, sign the ill-omened agreement, abolish the Lebanese nationalist role, persecute the nationalist forces, and destroy the accord for which the Lebanese people aspire.

Tishrin concludes: The urgent question is will Al-Jumayyil learn from his failure and bitter experience with the Zionists and the Americans, or will he bless the encircement plan and officially grant the invaders positions on Al-Baruq to threaten Syrian forces? He who wants to return to his senses and for his actions to be inspired by the people's will must do this very quickly, cancel the agreement, achieve accord and coordination with Syria, and confront the invaders armed with the Lebanese-Syrian nationalist will, the armed resistance, and the international community's resolutions.

Support for Unified Lebanon

JN300840 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Lebanon: The Problem and the Solution," *Tishrin* says: Whenever U.S.-Israeli schemes reach a deadlock and a national decision becomes the only way out of the dilemma forrenegade regimes and individuals, Syria becomes their obstacle and adversary. They consider it the cause of their failure, escaping from their problems by refusing to address themselves to objective facts. They hold Syria responsible for their failure to tackle their national crises.

The parties of the agreement openly coordinated their positions on the means of assailing Syria to give the impression that it is not only a party to the problem but the villain as well. Al-Jumayyil showed all his cards — which were prepared in the United States — and began carrying out his pre-assigned role, spitting his venom against Syria to the extent of threatening it militarily. This was accompanied by a similar U.S.-Israeli campaign against Syria in order to hold it responsible for Israel's partial withdrawal, for the formation of the Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF], and for the entire government's dilemma. This is because Syria stood against the agreement and its implementation. Syria will use all its resources alongside the NSF to

foil the agreement and all its consequences. Syria, therefore, has become the problem and the villain. In accordance with the logic of the U.S.- Israeli-Phalangist plotters, unless Syria agrees to the agreement it will become the beneficiary of the partition of Lebanon and the party working for it. According to them, the real problem of the Lebanese nation, territory, people, national decision, and political future, and the subservience of Lebanon to the United States and Israel is no problem; it does not matter.

Addressing itself to the president of the Lebanese regime, Amin al-Jumayyil, *Tishrin* says: Again we hope that your Israeli and U.S. allies and their agents will not involve you in an imaginary battle with Syria in order to distract attention from the basic Lebanese battle against them. Nobody must think for a moment that Syria will change its convictions and stands against the agreement under any pretext or threat. Syria, which rejected U.S.-Israeli threats of committing an aggressive act against it and which foiled all kinds of pressure against it, will not be frightened by Al-Jumayyil's threats — threats which he did not really mean. We are certain that in the end you will find only Syria to protect and embrace you and to defend Lebanon. Syria wants a patriotic, unified Lebanon, free from invaders. This is the way we and the Lebanese people want Lebanon. They do not want an Israeli-U.S. Lebanon. What we want will be realized.

Return to your people and their nationalist forces. Seek with them and through them the means of a patriotic solution in Lebanon. You will find that Syria will endlessly offer you blood because this solution is in the interest of the Lebanese people and homeland. Remember that to escape by running forward will always lead to a dark fate. [sentence as heard]

Under the headline "Which Vacuum, Which Withdrawal?" *Ath-Thawrah says: Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to give* the impression that the new agreement reached by Moshe Arens and Yitzhaq Shamir with U.S. officials on the partial Israeli withdrawal in Lebanon is a step on the way to a comprehensive withdrawal. Nobody can believe this, because at present the United States is working to absolve Israel and convince the others that Israel wants peace and that it does not harbor any expansionist ambitions against Lebanon.

This U.S. attempt must be tied to the talk about filling the vacuum in Lebanon and the Lebanese Army's readiness to enter the areas from which the Israeli forces will withdraw. The Lebanese Army is a sectarian army. It does not represent the Lebanese people and their national unity. If the Lebanese Army fills the vacuum, it will upset the political balance in Lebanon and will tilt the balance in favor of the Phalangist Party, which is cooperating with Israel.

The Lebanese Government's insistance on ignoring the will of the Lebanese people, represented by the Lebanese nationalist and progressive forces, clearly means that this government has lost its political balance and the right to represent the Lebanese people. This will prompt it to increase its alliance with the United States and Israel in order to entrench the victor-and-vanquished formula and transform Lebanon into an Israeli-U.S. protectorate. By ignoring the desire of the Lebanese people and turning its back on Syria, this government will place itself in a blind alley because the results will be creating further complications in Lebanon, opening the door for a new round of civil war, and beginning the partitioning of Lebanon.

The only possible solution to the Lebanese crisis is to abandon the agreement of submission. If the Lebanese Government insists on following the dictates of its mind, continues the process of deception, submits to the U.S.-Israeli scheme, and provokes differences with Syria, the results will not be in favor of the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese homeland. This will mean destruction and partition.

Israeli Redeployment

JN291505 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Day after day more facts are disclosed on the allegations and claims of the U.S. Administration concerning the so-called withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. After the pledges it made to the Lebanese regime on guaranteeing this withdrawal, this administration disclosed its involvement in the Israeli expansionist scheme, which seeks the occupation of southern Lebanon as a prelude to its eventual annexation to the Zionist entity.

Claiming that the redeployment of Israeli forces on the Lebanese territories is a stage toward the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the U.S. Administration approved of Israel's implementing its plan without requesting a timetable for the comprehensive withdrawal it claims to want.

What does the U.S. Administration mean when it considers the partial withdrawal plan a stage toward the implementation of the agreement, without linking this with a timetable on the implementation of the other stages? Is Israel, which refused to delay the implementation of the redeployment plan under the pretext of haste, not the same Israel that refuses to speed up the withdrawal of its forces from various Lebanese territories under the false pretext that there are reasons for the delay?

Why does the U.S. Administration agree to a speedy redeployment and to a delayed withdrawal, although the partial and comprehensive withdrawal fall under one objective, namely, the withdrawal?

The answer to these questions can only be interpreted by directly pointing out that the U.S. position is completely hostile to the Arabs and biased toward Israel. The absolute U.S. support for this entity over 35 years has tipped the balance of power in the region in this entity's favor. This imbalance eventually led to the implementation of this entity's expansionist, aggressive schemes. U.S. support is once again increasing due to the special demands of the partial withdrawal plan. This plan is not a stage toward the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, but a stage toward the annexation of southern Lebanon to the Zionist entity. So that the United States and Israel could ensure the requirements of this plan, the former had to provide the latter with more arms. This is the reason why Israeli war minister Moshe Arens stayed in Washington after the departure of his colleague, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

A few weeks ago, the U.S. Administration tried to pretend that it objects to the Israeli redeployment plan in Lebanon. However, facts and events prove that this administration did not only support this plan, but also extended military aid to enhance its implementation. Thus, the United States presents new evidence of its continued support for the Zionists and of its increased backing of them against UN Security Council Resolutions No 508 and 509 which call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories.

Is it possible for anyone to expect another U.S. position? Is it possible that the United States will adopt a stand other than that of absolute support for Israel, full bias toward it, and deep- rooted enmity to the Arabs and their rights?

The Lebanese regime, which has put all its eggs in the U.S. basket, is required to answer these two questions. It is even required to clarify its position toward the U.S. declaration on supporting Israel's plan to redeploy its forces in Lebanon, since this regime keeps claiming that it absolutely rejects this plan.

Work Begins on IDF Bases Along Al-'Awwali
TA011927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The IDF will create improved living conditions for soldiers stationed on the new line along the Al-'Awwali River. An ITIM correspondent has learned that IDF construction units have already started preparing an infrastructure for the new bases to be set up in the area. These bases will have water and sewage lines, and IDF sources have said that if we have to remain another winter in Lebanon, conditions will be much easier and more comfortable for the soldiers.

Harif Assesses Shamir, Arens Visit to U.S.
TA291459 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 29 Jul 83 p 13

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Shamir and Arens Agreed To Give Up the Principle of a Simultaneous Withdrawal To Give the Americans an Opening for Negotiations With the Syrians"]

[Excerpt] At the very start of the first talks in Washington, Foreign Minister Shamir asked his U.S. counterpart George Shultz if the Americans' believed the Syrians would leave Lebanon. Shultz replied: "I am inclined to believe that they will withdraw... Syria is opposed, but this is not an absolute. But the Syrians will withdraw..."

And where does he get that from? "Because they promised," Shultz said.

There is nothing more naive than to believe that the Syrians will withdraw "because they promised" (apparently the reference is to a "written commitment" the Syrians gave the Saudis.) Even Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil is less optimistic, in spite of all the Syrian promises he has heard countless times. Otherwise, in his desperation Al-Jumayyil would not have proposed the abortive idea to the Americans: Perhaps we should leave the PLO in the Tripoli area (as a counterweight to the Syrians) The United States considered the idea ridiculous, saying that the PLO is not a counterweight to anything, since the Syrians could crush what remains of it in Lebanon in less than 12 hours.

U.S. policymakers, who with difficulty conceal their bewilderment, are looking for the solution therefore on the Syrian plane. That is, they want to establish a dialogue with Syria over the conditions for withdrawal, while taking Damascus' special sensitivities into consideration. And they are starting from the assumption that there is a chance that the Syrians will agree to withdraw from Lebanon — either all at once or in stages.It is not to be expected that the Syrians will agree to this on the basis of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which speaks of removing all foreign forces from Lebanon, and which was accompanied by an Israeli-U.S. memorandum of understanding in which Washington agreed that Israel does not have to remove its forces except as part of a simultaneous withdrawal of "all forces," including the Syrian forces. The main part of the talks with the Israelis focused on the question of how to get Syria to negotiate a withdrawal from Lebanon without Syria interpreting this as acceptance of the Lebanese-Israeli accord.

This was immediately apparent in the first talk, the beginning of which was devoted to reviews by experts from both sides. Nicholas Veliotes, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Middle East affairs, spoke about Al-Jumayyil's visit (leaving the sensitive details to a smaller forum); Ambassador Morris Draper reviewed present events in Lebanon; Uri Lubrani focused on events in the Ash-Shuf mountains; and the head of the IDF Intelligence Branch, Ehud Baraq, discussed Syria's ties with the Salvation Front and the Druze who have joined together in order to topple Al-Jumayyil's government, while at the same time rejecting the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

During that same part of the discussion, Baraq said: "The Syrians regard the (Lebanese-Israeli) accord as a danger to Lebanese sovereignty and its Arab commitment." Shultz commented: "It is as if you had listened to my talk with President al-Asad."

And even though for some reason Shultz is inclined to believe that the Syrians will keep their "promise" and withdraw from Lebanon, he does not ignore the arguments he heard in Damascus on his last visit there, a few weeks ago. "Al-Asad told me," he revealed, "that historically there is no division between Syria and Lebanon. The French are the ones who caused that."

In this way the sides exchanged views and assessments, without immediately dealing with the U.S. Administrations's conclusion which the Americans wanted to discuss with the Israelis, knowing that the United States could not prevent the implementation of the decision the Israeli Government made on a redeployment of the IDF in Lebanon.

In the course of the discussion, Shultz and his aides heard from Major General Menahem 'Eynan, the head of the General Staff's Planning Branch, about the IDF's deployment plan, and the man in charge of training the Lebanese Army revealed that today the Lebanese Army consists of 31,000 men as compared with 19,000 less than a year ago. Morris Draper asked about the Israeli "liaison office" in Beirut. (He was told that Israel is looking for a new office in the Christian section). And Uri Lubrani, who coordinates Israeli affairs in Lebanon, reviewed the situation in southern Lebanon. ("We want movement from the north to the south, and we want the central government to take care of all civil matters"). Draper wanted to know if Israel intended to lower the status of Major Sa'd Haddad. (Lobrani said: "We think that Haddad is very vital, but we will not force him on the government there.")

Eventually they got to the nitty-gritty: What can Israel do to prevent a situation liable to cause the collapse of Al-Jumayyil's government, the undermining of his government being liable to cost the United States its foothold in Lebanon. Also, what can be done to convince people that even though Israel has decided on a troop redeployment in Lebanon, it does not in fact want to partition Lebanon and is ready to support a settlement that will create an opening for a Syrian withdrawal. In this way the following scenario, intended to break the Syrians' opposition to a withdrawal of their forces, was raised for discussion: Israel would announce that it is ready to withdraw from all of Lebanon according to a timetable worked out in advance.

It was easy for Foreign Minister Shamir to immediately accept this "practical" proposal, and there was no need for consulting the prime minister on this matter.

First of all, Shamir himself had said similar things in the past, and second — actually this was the first reason — this proposal in no way deviates from the Israeli-Lebanese accord and the attached memorandum. Moreover, this proposal fits in with that agreement since the U.S.-Israeli memorandum of understanding states explicitly that Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon is conditional on the withdrawal of the other forces. In other words, laying down a schedule does not contradict that agreement, for if the Syrians do not withdraw, Israel will regard itself as free — with U.S. approval — to discontinue withdrawal according to its timetable.

The Americans arrived at this proposal in an effort to find a formula that would give the Syrians what is known in English as a "face-saving formula." Since the Syrians had declared that on principle they would not agree to a simultaneous withdrawal — the term used in the Lebanese-Israeli accord — because they totally reject that agreement, a way must therefore be found that will enable the Syrians to discuss a withdrawal without their deviating from that principle. As stated, Israel is ready for that as emerged from Shamir's and Arens' remarks, and there is no doubt that when the Cabinet discusses this proposal it will accept it.

Even this fact debunks the story of the pressures that were awaiting the two ministers. We may still be witness to pressures on the issue of Lebanon. But there was no such fear this time. And why not? Because contrary to the impression that could have been created by the hasty letter President Reagan sent, this U.S. initiative did not surprise Jerusalem. As evidence of "pressure," the sophistication adopted by the Americans was described — probably on the advice of Ambassador Lewis — as their having, as it were, arranged to have the President's letter arrive less than 1 hour before the start of the weekly Cabinet session. Indeed, Ambassaor Lewis may have had a hand in summoning the two ministers, Arens and Shamir, to Washington, but this came as no surprise here, since prior to Lewis' departure for Washington it was the Israelis who led him to understand that before the implementation of the first stage of the Israeli withdrawal it was desirable for contacts to be held at the highest level in Washington to coordinate the continuation of the moves. A hint in this direction was given in Defense Minister Arens' declaration that after the decision on the IDF redeployment was made, contacts would be held with the United States and Lebanon to prevent a vacuum from being created in those sensitive areas Israel would be evacuating in the near future.

Of course, there are those who will be skeptical of the U.S. ability to budge the Syrians, even after Israel has declared that it is actually ready to accept a non-simultaneous Syrian-Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. However, this does not free the Americans from trying this move. And it does not free Israel from complying with the proposal, since it thereby gives a chance for a settlement, that if realized, will be desirable for Israel, without it having to endanger its positions in advance.

To summarize the 2 days of talks in Washington on the basis of data Jerusalem already has — before Arens' and Shamir's discussion with President Reagan — it may be said that in principle these were dull and technical talks that will enable Washington to strengthen its understanding of Israel's positions, and may even bridge the gaps that preceded the visit, such as between the various assessments about the actual ability of the Lebanese Army to fill the vacuum, with all that implies regarding the need for U.S.-Israeli coordination. Even the firm U.S. decision to vigorously demand a Syrian withdrawal in the event that they reject the new U.S. proposal too, stems from the understanding achieved on this visit.

Before President Al-Jumayyil arrived in Washington to meet President Reagan, Israel sought to make it clear to the Lebanese president that he should stand on the solid ground of reality and not indulge in delusions. Thus, for example, the United States was asked to make clear to him the need for greater coordination with Israel, and that he should not rely on the United States to do all his work for him. And Jerusalem also asked Washington to make it clear to the guest from Lebanon that he should recognize that there is a need for coordination and dialogue between him and the communities fighting in the Ash-Shuf mountains, which are being exploited by Syria for the establishment of the Salvation Front against him. It seems that the briefing by "senior Israeli officials" at the conclusion of the U.S. secretary of state's talks that Israel is offering its good offices to Lebanon in the framework of an IDF deployment to guarantee that the evacuation of the Ash-Shuf mountains is carried out properly and without leaving the area in chaos, follows an understanding reached on this matter with the United States. It may be presumed that Al-Jumayyil's conversation partners, a week before Arens' and Shamir's arrival in Washington, indeed clarified to him — as they had been asked to — that it would be desirable for him to listen to some of Israel's advice.

However, beyond the agreements that were achieved in Washington, the chief question still remains: What can be done to get the Syrian forces out? The Saudis, Washington's pious emissaries, failed in their mission. Israel neither wants nor is able to remove them, and the United States is also helpless. Much faith is required to believe that Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's new envoy, will be more successful than his predecessor Philip Habib. His mission, however, is important because it will put Syria's true intentions to the test.

Apparently, things should be easier for McFarlane, a quiet military man who lacks his predecessor's tendency for dramatics. Unlike Habib, he will not be going to the Syrians on the basis of a document they rejected. The fact that there is an agreement between Israel and the United States that if Syria does not withdraw, Israel also will be released from its public commitments regarding the completion of its withdrawal from Lebanon, should not in theory bother the Syrians, for if Syria withdraws Israel will too, with the difference that Israel is willing to forego a simultaneous withdrawal, which Damascus can present as an Israeli concession.

At first glance it seems that Washington's desire that Israel remain at this stage in the eastern sector opposite the Syrians' positions does not stem just from Israel's demands. The impression is that Washington wants this because without this "whip"

there is no chance that the Syrians will consider budging from Lebanon. MaFarlane understands this well. As a disciple of the "Haig school" in his strategic outlook, and having been Haig's loyal aide when he served as secretary of state, McFarlane appreciates Israel's strategic importance, and it is not to be feared that on his new mission he will ignore this positive aspect of Israel, from the U.S. point of view, when he goes to negotiate a settlement in Lebanon and mediate, in fact, between Israel and Syria.

Israel has not yet approved the U.S. proposal which is the basis for McFarlane's mission, together with Douglas Fairbanks, to the Middle East. However, it is reasonable to assume that he would not hurry to leave unless he was convinced that the Israeli Government will approve what Arens and Shamir agreed to.

At this point Lebanon leaves the game as an element that must be negotiated with. From now on, the actual negotiations will be between Damascus and Jerusalem, with U.S. mediation, though in theory Washington's new move is not being portrayed in this light.

Washington, which is perplexed because it does not have control of the events in view of Damascus' intransigent position, does not delude itself that it is possible to attain its objective all at once. Therefore it thought up the idea of a "disengagement of forces" between Syria and Israel in the Al-Biqa' valley. It seems to the United States that Damascus is likely to agree to that more readily since such an agreement between Israel and Syria would have military significance only. If the United States succeeds in bringing the sides to a "disengagement" this will be a sign that the next objective, the removal of forces, is also attainable.

As is customary in such talks, not all the "little" details become known until later, and all the participants in the talks cannot reveal everything now for fear of jeopardizing the negotiations even before they begin. However, if it is true —as we were told by someone who took part in the lengthy talks in Washington — that "maximum coordination" has been achieved, and not just between Israel and the United States, but between the United States, Israel, and Lebanon — and it is to be presumed that Washington, following its talks with Al-Jumayyil, is entitled to speak, at least to some extent, in his name too — then the foreign and defense ministers may be congratulated on their short visit.

How did the same man in Washington put it on leaving his talks with Secretary of State Shultz? "Apart from handshakes, there were no pressures here. [a pun on the Hebrew word for pressure, "lahatz," and a derivative, handshake, "lehitzat-yadayim"]

IDF Evacuates Phalangist Base in Lebanon

TA020639 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0630 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Here is a report we just received. The IDF this morning evacuated the Lebanese Forces' base in the village of Falus, east of Sidon. The commander of the Lebanese Forces in the area did not comply with the orders of the Israeli administration and evacuate his forces, and therefore the IDF overtook the base.

More on IDF Operation

TA021043 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1025 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Our military correspondent 'Arad Nir reports from security sources that IDF units are continuing right now to empty the Christian forces base in Falus. Senior IDF officers are present on the location, and are forcing the Phalange commanders there to evacuate.

Our correspondent notes that the Phalangists are reluctant to carry out the IDF demand, and therefore there is a need for tight control by the IDF commanders in the area. The evacuation of the camp is continuing now, as stated, and the opposition was defined as passive. Right after the evacuation is completed, the IDF will take over.

Phalange Spokesman Denies Evacuation

TA021026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The spokesman for the Christian Phalangists in Lebanon has said that there is no truth in the IDF spokesman's announcement that the Phalange base in the village of Falus east of Sidon has been evacuated. According to the spokesman, (Fadi Haya), IDF units have encircled the small base. However, consultations are taking place between IDF officers and Phalange commanders. The spokesman added that IDF units are also encircling other Phalange bases in southern Lebanon near Jazzin, Az-Zaharani and An-Nabatiyah.

The Lebanese radio stations report that the IDF actions caused anger among the Christian residents, and 20,000 villagers demonstrated against the decision. They blocked roads, burned tires, rang church bells, and held mass prayers in the open air.

Lebanese Christians Said Organizing Lobby

TA010759 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] In recent weeks, Christians who are close to the Phalange Party in Lebanon appealed to Christians in Israel requesting them to act on their behalf. Me'ir Einstein reports:

[Begin recording] A possible new element in the context of pressures exerted and lobbies active in Israel regarding Israel's policy in Lebanon is the Christian Arab citizens of Israel. The initiative for the involvement of Israeli Christians has emanated from Lebanon. In recent weeks there have been several appeals from Christian personages in Lebanon to outstanding Christian personages in Israel. The Lebanese Christians, who are close to the Phalange on the one hand and close to former President Camille Sham'un on the other, are trying to enlist Israeli Christians in order to consolidate a Christian lobby in Israel on behalf of the Lebanese Christians.

These appeals have come in order to curb the erosion in Israel's attitude toward the Phalange in recent months, as the Israeli

Christians defined this. The Phalange leaders in Lebanon have realized that the Druze lobby's intensive and incessant activity has strong repercussions in the Israeli public, and the change which took place in Israel's policy toward the Lebanese Druze is attributed to the Israeli Druze activity on behalf of their brethren in the Land of the Cedars.

The Israeli Christian leaders who have been approached on this matter do not demonstrate great eagerness to comply with the appeals from Lebanon for two reasons: First, the Christians in Israel believe that Lebanon must solve its problems on its own, and second, the Israeli Christians in recent years have identified with Major Sa'd Haddad's forces in southern Lebanon, and even supported him by various means. As is known, the relations between Haddad and the Phalange are not exactly good.

This is the situation then: Appeals from Lebanese and Israeli Christians against the background of consolidating the expected arrangements in the Ash-Shuf mountains. However, there is little chance that a Christian lobby similar to the Druze one will emerge in Israel. [end recording]

Government Denies Relations With Spain Near

TA011302 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1227 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Jerusalem doesn't know a thing about intentions by Spain to establish diplomatic relations with Israel soon. In reaction to reports recently published in Madrid on this issue, political circles in Jerusalem told our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel that there is constant improvement in the relations with Spain, but that so far there is no indication of Spain's readiness to establish full diplomatic relations with the State of Israel.

MK Shemtov Leaves for Romanian Visit

TA011709 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Aug 83

["MAPAM Spokesman Statement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 1 Aug (ITIM) — MAPAM Secretary General MK Victor Shemtov left today on an official visit to Romania. Shemtov will be received for a talk by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, and will meet with senior Romanian Communist party members.

Jamaica Granted $6 Million Agricultural Loan

TA291532 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 29 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Yesterday the central banks of Israel and Jamaica signed an agreement in Tel Aviv for a $6 million loan to Jamaica for the procurement of agricultural equipment in Israel. Israel does not have tight relations with Jamaica and Israel's bank is hoping that the agreement to purchase equipment for agricultural development will lead to tighter bilateral relations.

The loan will be given through the commercial banks and will be guaranteed by the company for foreign trade insurance. It was also agreed to set up a joint committee for the promotion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

West Bank Municipality Funds Analyzed

TA011101 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 1 Aug 83 p 5

[Commentary by Yosef Tzuri'el: "The 'Concealed Cash Boxes' in Hebron"]

[Text] A tale from the past: Not long ago, an envoy from dismissed Mayor Mustafa 'Abd an-Nabi an-Natshah went to the appointed mayor, Zamir Shemesh, with an envelope in his hand containing 3,000 dinars. He had brought it because the money belonged to the municipality. He said it had been given to Mr An-Natshah only a few days before his dismissal, for the installation of an electricity cable, and he was now depositing what he had received.

This unusual occurrence took place the day after a briefcase had been discovered from the time of deported Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi containing receipts for the payments of fines that had been imposed on youths by the military court for rioting and throwing stones at Israeli vehicles. Two days previous to this it emerged that the municipality had not returned the cash to the bank. Because of the inflation, it had decided to invest in the Tel Aviv stock exchange. And someone knew when to sell and what to buy. There is nothing wrong in this, especially when no losses were noted.

Except that between what is permitted and what is banned, there is something concealed from the eye. These are the concealed cash boxes, and their use is a matter involving the mayor and the council members. The concealed cash boxes were started in order for there to be no need to use aid from the "Zionist conquering regime," and the initiators were local Arab public figures. Afterward, a situation was created in which the cow across the border wanted to feed the calf more than the calf wanted to suckle.

Jordan, combining goodwill with self interest, continued to support its loyalists. It transferred the aid in various ways. When it wants, it sends money via envoys. But when it wants to abase a mukhtar or the head of a charitable organization, it summons him to Amman where he is rebuked for blundering, and afterward he gets what he wants.

The late mayor of Hebron, Shaykh Ja'bari, was the first who did not rely on the military government budget and established a cash box, half of which was overt and half covert, and into which money flowed from Jordan. That was the beginning, and the word went out from Hebron to other towns, reached the villages and hamlets, and the mukhtars and every institution and public figure got organized to run two cash boxes, small and large, overt and covert —one intended for the Israeli Administration's audit and the second which was not under its supervision.

The Israeli Administration would not have declared war on the concealed cash boxes had the way in which this money flowed in not been disrupted, had informing not increased, had mutual

suspicion not become a way to settle personal accounts, and had there not been hostile objectives for which the money was marked.

It was then that skepticism about the cash boxes' purity was aroused. It was known that the Israeli Administration was unable to supply what was required, but the involvement of the PLO, Libya,and Iraq lit up warning lights. It turned out that mayors and public figures were contemptuously rejecting aid offered to them by the Israeli Administration, and this meant that they did not need it, at least from the financial aspect.

The term "PLO funds" was coined at the height of an argument over whether to restrict aid from the outside and how. The trend in the Israeli Administration was to stop the infiltration of funds, but also not to allocate larger sums for the municipalities in Judaea and Samaria.

This is impossible, but nevertheless they are trying. And the end result is that the concealed cash boxes are going underground. From now on there will be much talk of "PLO funds," mayors will be accused of financing hostile activity, charitable organizations will be suspected of providing monthly payments to terrorists' families, investigations will be conducted here and there, etc.The watch over the concealed cash boxes was so enthralling, and aroused so much curiousity that it was decided to set up ambushes at the Jordan bridges and search the bags of the money changers and interrogate people known to be couriers.

This is the situation at present. Money is flowing in from all sides, through the Israeli banks, via the airports, with the aid of foreign institutions, and only a little of it over the Jordan bridges, for the purpose of the reports; for the purpose of keeping the books open.

A scrupulous study of the Hebron Municipality's account books has already illustrated something of the system. But those who have been under the threat of dismissal, arrest, and deportation for all these years have taken into account the possibility of an examination of the cash boxes during their absence, and prepared themselves in time, as in Naoulus and Ramallah.

OMVG Summit Ends, Communique Issued

AB291100 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The summit of heads of state of the Gambia River Development Organization [OMVG] ended yesterday in Dakar. In the final communique issued at the end of the 2-day meeting, the four OMGV heads of state stressed the need to embark upon the implementation of small and medium-scale ventures in view of their immediate impact on rural areas and the training which OMVG experts and cadres can receive from such projects. The conference also called for the extension of the organization's activities to cover the Republic of Guinea-Bissau in order to integrate the programs of this newly admitted state and those of the OMVG. On administrative and financial issues, the conference noted with satisfaction, the communique continued, the transfer of OMVG headquarters from Kaolack to Dakar as well as the strengthening of its human and material resources. The conference also postponed the ministerial conference decision related to the operational budget for the year 1983-1984. On legal issues, the communique stated that the conference adopted several amendments of the agreement on the status of the Gambia River as well as the agreement on the setting up of the OMVG. The conference also expressed satisfaction with the interest demonstrated by the financial supporters in implementing projects mapped out by the organization. It will be recalled that the sixth ordinary of the conference of heads of state will be held toward the end of June 1984 in Bissau.

ALGERIA

President Receives Moroccan King's Envoy

LD012112 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN Party secretary general, this afternoon received Ahmed Ridha Guedira, adviser to King Hassan II, who carried a message to the president of the republic from the monarch of the Kingdom of Morocco.

The Moroccan special envoy left Houari Boumediene International Airport this afternoon, where he was seen off by Dr Mohieddine Amimour, member of the Central Committee and adviser at the Presidency of the republic, who had welcomed him on his arrival this morning in Algiers on board a special aircraft.

LIBYA

JANA Claims Chad's Habre Killed in Shelling

LD021426 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1414 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] 2 Aug (JANA/BARDAI) [dateline as received] — It has become certain that Habre has been killed as a result of shelling by guns of the forces of the legitimate government that encircle Faya Largeau.

Government Urges OAU Mediation in Chad

LD011457 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Aug (JANA) — JANA has learned that Libya has contacted the OAU chairman and requested that he cooperate with it to find a peaceful solution among the disputing Chadian sides and stop the civil war in Chad.

Libya has also asked the OAU chairman that the OAU should use its authority and influence to prevent foreign intervention in Chad and permit peaceful action for reconciliation and an end to the war there.

Statement Denies 'Cheap' U.S. Accusations

LD011557 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli 1 Aug (JANA) — The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah issued a statement today concerning the remarks of the American Administration on the so-called Libyan intervention in Chad. Here is the text:

While the American Administration allows itself into parts of Africa, and uses the territories of African countries in an attempt of show off, thus destabilizing peace and security in the African Continent and threatening its peoples, at the same time the American Administration issues a statement in which it accuses the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah of interfering in Chad, especially in the battles of Faya Largeau.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison vehemently voices the Jamahiriyah's protest against the accusation of committing an action which it did not commit, and which has been fabricated in the imagination of the American Administration in order to distort the Libyan role and its announcement of neutrality in this power conflict among the factions of the people of Chad. It also protests the attempt to [word indistinct] against the continuing consultations between the Jamahiriyah and the OAU and its current chairman to find a peaceful solution to end the current fighting in Chad.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison demands that the American Administration withdraw this cheap accusation and warns the international public against its dangers. At the same time it stresses its firm denial of this accustion, by which the Reagan administration seeks to bring about direct military interference in the Chad war and to push its agents towards further intervention, thus threatening the peace and security of the Jamahiriyah and the unity of its territory. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison stresses that the transfer of the conflict to Faya Largeau through American intervention and French weapons is a dangerous sign threatening the peace and territorial security of the Jamahiriyah. This necessitates that the Libyan Arab people closely follow these battles, not because of any desire for direct intervention, but to protect Libyan soil against any aggression, especially after the statements by officials in Habre's regime concerning some so-called territorial claims in the area of Aozou, which is an integral part of Libyan territory.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Laison considers that the United States must withdraw its forces and stop supporting the regime of the rebel Habre, so that the OAU and its member-countries might find a peaceful solution to the Chad problem. It also calls on the American Administration to withdraw its forces which are deployed in Latin and Central America, Africa and the rest of the regions of the world; to stop terrorizing the peoples of the world; to order its Zionists agent in occupied Palestine and the Golan to give back all the Arab territories to their owners; and to make its allies in Pretoria grant the peoples of South Africa and Namibia the legitimate right of independence.

Al-'Ubaydi Meets Soviet, French Envoys

LD011628 Tripoli JANA in English 1422 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 22, August 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison People's Bureau, today met separately with the ambassadors of the Soviet Union and France.

MAURITANIA

Prince Sihanouk, Delegation Arrive in Nouakchott

LD012236 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived in Nouakchott a short while ago at the head of a high level delegation on an official visit to our country. He

was welcomed on arrival by Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, and his wife, as well as Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, minister of national defense and director of national security, and his wife, and the governor of Nouakchott region.

After the two presidents shook hands the Kampuchean guest shook hands with members of the Military Committee for National Salvation, the government, and the diplomatic corps and other notables at hand at the airport to welcome him.

Later Prince Sihanouk proceeded to the VIP hall, where he replied to questions from the national press.

SUDAN

Mubarak Asks U.S., France To Support Chad

JN011510 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Aug (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak today held urgent contacts with the U.S. and French Governments. Murbarak appealed to both governments to extend urgent aid to the legitimate government in Chad where the city of Faya-Largeau is being exposed to a wild and flagrant Libyan attack in which Soviet MIG aircraft are being intensively used.

The foreign minister announced in a press statement that Sudan considers this attack a danger not only to Chad but also to all the other African states, which have to firmly and strongly stand against this criminal attack on the legitimate government in Chad in particular and on the other states' affairs in general.

Numayri To Begin Arab Political Contacts

JN011630 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Aug (SUNA) — President Ja'far Numayri will begin a large-scale political move on the Arab level to break the stalemate in the grave and explosive situation in the region.

This came in a statement today by National Guidance and Information Minister Muhammad Khujali Salihin, who added that President Numayri's move is one of a series of initiatives to show the Arab nation, represented by its leaders, their responsibilities. He also said that President Numayri's initiative is meant to show the very serious changes which the Arab arena is witnessing as represented in the deteriorating situation in Lebanon, this country's imminent sectarian partition, and the consecration of the Israeli -Syrian occupation of part of Lebanon.

By this move, Numayri will try to show the Arab nation its historic responsibilities; especially toward safeguarding the PLO and its legitimate leadership and protecting it from partition, division, and the loss of the Palestinian people's pan-Arab identity.

The minister said that Numayri's move seeks to achieve an Arab action [word indistinct] put an end to the Israeli provocations in the West Bank in general and in Hebron in particular; provocations that Numayri sees as a prelude to finally annexing the West Bank and Gaza to Israel.

It is worth noting that Numayri was the first Arab president to contact PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to coordinate with him the holding of Arab summit that would put an end to the dangers the PLO is facing.

In this regard, Numayri has sent messages to Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Iraqi President Saddam Husayn; and Moroccan King Hassan II.

In his statement, the minister said that this move by President Numayri was the beginning of other Arab moves in the same direction, which in the past, faced difficulties and made no progress.

President Numayri's move is a continuation of his previous move to support the efforts which are being exerted to lead the Arab nation out of its current dilemma.

TUNISIA

President Meets With Moroccan King's Adviser

LD011629 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] This morning Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba received his majesty the king's adviser, Ahmed Ridha Guedira, who arrived in Tunis yesterday. After the audience, which was attended by Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Ambassador to Tunis Mohamed Tazi, and Tunisian ambassador in Rabat Slaheddine 'Abdellah, Guedira stated that he went to Tunis with a message from his majesty the king to his brother President Habib Bourguiba.

Guedira recalled the excellent relations between Tunisia and Morocco and the very strong ties between his majesty the king and President Bourguiba. He said: Today all of us in the region, peoples and officials, feel the necessity to direct our destiny and our efforts to create a greater Maghreb community. We are all certain that the time has come for this community to be created.

CHAD

Further Reportage on Fighting in Faya-Largeau

Libyan Air Raids Continue

AB011620 Paris AFP in English 1608 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, Aug 1 (AFP) — Libyan warplanes today continued to pound the vast date-palm grove of Faya-Largeau, the strategic northern town recaptured by the forces of Chadian President Hissein Habre on Saturday, sources said here. Official Chadian sources said the Libyan planes made three raids this morning on the town situated about 800 kms (500 miles) north of the Chadian capital. A reliable Western source said the raids began at 6:30 a.m.

But Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said that the bombing seemed to be less intense, which according to Western diplomatic sources could be in order to block the government troops inside the town to prevent them continuing northward.

Western diplomats said that the Libyan planes would not be able to destroy the military potential of the government troops, who were now spread throughout the vast palm grove.

Concerning favourable reaction to Mr. Habre's request for aid in Cairo and Washington, Mr. Soumaila said it had been "positive" but "must be followed by concrete actions."

Mr. Soumaila said that in most cases, the Libyan bombs had not hit their targets. Libyan aircraft had attacked Faya-Largeau twice yesterday, for a total of 10 raids on the town since it was seized from Mr. Goukouni's troops the day before. The information minister said the situation was not critical, but if the Libyans kept up their bombing raids, they could cause enormous damage. "The fighting is well and truly over in the Faya-Largeau region, but we have taken more prisoners, including Libyans, during mopping-up operations yesterday evening and this morning," he added.

According to information reaching the Chadian capital, Mr. Habre's victory at Faya-Largeau was largely due to tactics, the element of surprise and the fighting quality of the government troops. Concurring reports indicated that Mr. Goukouni's forces had expected the government troops to attack from the southeast near the air strip, but they had launched their counter-offensive from the west.

In the Chadian capital, the tension which had mounted following the announcement of Libyan intervention in northern Chad had gradually evaporated in the last few hours. Convoys of trucks were rumbling through the town bringing fuel and food supplies, following the reopening of the Nigerian border on July 11 which had permitted supplies held up in Lagos and neighbouring countries to be released.

Air Attacks Intensify

NC021018 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug. 2 (AFP) — The Libyan Air Force has intensified attacks on Faya-Largeau, and much of the strategic town in northern Chad has been flattened, Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine said here today.

Mr Miskine, speaking in the capital after spending much of the night in the main communications centre, said that the air raids had caused "many civilian casualties. This is a case of genocide."

The attacks resumed at dawn today, he said. The Libyans had also carried out nine bombing raids during the night.

"These raids are being made at low altitude and are becoming increasingly accurate because the Libyans know that we have virtually no anti-aircraft defences," Mr Miskine said.

Western sources with access to independent communications reports confirmed that fresh air raids had taken place, although they were unable to give the number of attacks.

Mr Miskine's figures — three attacks on Monday afternoon and nine during the night — would make a total of 25 raids since Chadian President Hissene Habre's forces recaptured the town on Saturday from the insurgent army of ousted President Goukouni Oueddi. Mr Goukouni's spokesman deny that Libya is aiding their operations.

Western diplomatic sources said that the stepping up of Libyan attacks suggested that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was "probably going for broke" before France and the United States started to deliver the anti-aircraft weapons they have promised Mr Habre to fight off the Libyan aviation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi "must realise that he has between 48 and 72 hours before these arms are in position," one source said.

Mr Miskine said that the position of government troops in Faya-Largeau was "not yet impossible", but that it should be expected that "Al-Qadhdhafi will send in his tanks and infantry to finish off the job started by his bombers."

City Under Government Control

JN011805 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1709 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 1 Aug (SUNA) — The Chadian information minister has stressed that the city of Faya-Largeau is under the full control of the Chadian National Armed Forces. He said that another group of enemies was captured last night and this morning during mopping-up operations.

The information minister, who was speaking to journalists here today, pointed out that since this morning, there has been limited bombing of the city by the Libyan Air Force and that this bombing is not as heavy as it was yesterday.

The minister told the journalists that Faya-Largeau was recaptured due to two factors: the technique that was applied and the element of surprise.

On the Chadian Government's call for aid from friendly states, the minister said that Chad did not ask those states to interfere by sending their soldiers. It asked for anti-aircraft weapons in order to achieve a balance in air power with the Libyans. The minister added that this request was not made with the objective of enhancing the battles, but to reduce the material losses as much as possible.

The minister told SUNA that despite the fact that Chad has not yet received tangible replies in this regard, there has been reaction denouncing the Libyan regime and its interference, such as Egyptian reaction made through its official spokesman and a similar reaction by the United States.

Spokesman Denies JANA Claims on Fighting

JN011842 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 1 Aug (SUNA) — Soumaila Mahamat, Chadian information minister and official government spokesman, has categorically denied the claims published by JANA.

The minister described the JANA reports as lies which aim to distort facts. The minister stressed that the government forces fully control Faya-Largeau and are chasing the enemies in the direction of Gouro and (Kromi) which are about 40 km north of Faya-Largeau.

Government Hoping for French Air Intervention

AB020610 Paris AFP in English 0341 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug 2 (AFP) — Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine termed "very encouraging" France's promised delivery of anti-aircraft weapons, but said he had not given up hope of seeing French Air Force intervention against Libyan planes.

"We have asked France for an aerial intervention and for the means to stop Libyan planes," he told AFP. "France responded partially to our request, which is very encouraging ... We are hoping to see in the days ahead French planes chasing Libyan bombers from Chadian air space."

"I don't see what could prevent France from intervening," said Mr Miskine, "since it has said it would not remain with its arms folded if Libyan planes showed up in the Chadian skies.

"The Libyan planes are here, and bombing the locality of Faya-Largeau daily."

Faya-Largeau is 800 km (500 miles) north of here.

Habre Letter to PRC Premier on Relations

AB311241 Paris AFP in French 1026 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 31 Jul (AFP) — Chadian head of state Hissein Habre is convinced that relations between China and Chad "will be consolidated and further strengthened" following the recent visit to China by Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine.

In a letter sent to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on Saturday, the Chadian head of state wrote: "I am particularly satisfied with your very great understanding of the difficulties facing Chad, ravaged by a war imposed on it from the outside, as well as by your willingness to provide Chinese assistance and aid to the Chadian people." Reliable sources in Ndjamena stressed that Chinese technicians might "soon" arrive in Chad to "study ways and means" of reviving bilateral cooperation.

It should be noted that China, within the framework of this cooperation, was to have built a bridge over the Chari River linking Chad to Cameroon, as well as a sports stadium in Ndjamena, but that both projects were stopped by the civil war which broke out in the Chadian capital in 1979.

CONGO

Zairian Official on Talks With Sassou-Nguesso

AB311040 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The deliberations of the Zaire-Congo joint commission on cooperation will end this afternoon at the People's Palace. Meanwhile, (Lenguema Liya), Zairian secretary of state for international cooperation and leader of the Zairian delegation, was received at the People's Palace this morning by the president of the republic. He gives the following report on his talk with the head of state:

[Begin recording] [(Lenguema Liya)] As a matter of fact, I have just been received by His Excellency President Sassou-Nguesso. We discussed the issues that have been examined by our two delegations during the meeting of the Zaire-Congo joint commission.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is the meeting going well? Are you happy with its outcome?

[(Liya)] I think that we have made real progress during our discussions. For example, in the field of transportation, we examined the possibility of creating a maritime transportation company which will, in its first phase, carry people from one side of the river to the other. I believe this project will take off next year because all the necessary measures have already been taken [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Algerian Foreign Minister Continues Visit

Meeting With Sassou-Nguesso

LD011355 Algiers APS in English 1146 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Brazzaville, 1/8/83 (APS) — Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi Politburo member, foreign affairs minister was audienced today by Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of Congo.

Dr Taleb conveyed to President Sassou-Nguesso a message from President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN party secretary general.

Joint Communique

LD012117 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] the official visit paid by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the political bureau and minister of foreign affairs, to the People's Republic of Congo at the invitation of his Congolese counterpart, Mr Pierre Nze, was crowned with the release of an Algerian-Congolese joint communique. The communique stresses that talks between the two sides passed in an atmosphere of friendship, solidarity, and fraternal understanding in accordance with the traditional relations existing between the two peoples based on the joint struggle against colonialism. The communique adds that the two sides discussed ways of strengthening cooperation between them, and expressed their satisfaction over the line taken by the African countries to transcend their differences and allow the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa to convene.

After noting that the action of imperialism and new colonialism in various parts of the continent is aimed at delaying the complete and final liberation of Africa, they voiced satisfaction over the victories scored by Africa in the process of completing its political independence and achieving its economic independence.

Concerning the situation in the southern African, the two sides condemned the policy of apartheid followed by the Pretoria regime, and the base aggression of the latter against the frontline countries.

The two sides reiterated their firm support for the struggle waged by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia for independence and national sovereignty. As far as Chad is concerned, the two sides expressed their backing for the recent communique of the OAU Bureau and their hope that the two parties to the dispute would achieve a just and lasting peace through negotiations without any foreign intervention.

Regarding the situation in the Western Sahara, they called on the two warring parties to strictly respect the resolution adopted by the 19th OAU summit in order to carry it out within the required time. They have reiterated their firm support for the people of the Western Sahara and its sole representative, the Polisario. The two sides also reaffirmed their continuous and energetic backing for the struggle waged by the Palestinian people in order to recover its inalienable rights. They reaffirmed their firm attachment to the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement, stressing that its policy remains an irreplaceable element in the struggle for complete liberation and emancipation of the peoples of the Third World, for resolving international problems, and promoting North-South cooperation.

The communique also contains a deep analysis of the international economic situation. The two sides expressed their deep dissatisfaction of the meager results of the 6th UNCTAD conference held in Belgrade and the regression of the principle of comprehensive North-South talks.

In conclusion, they affirmed their conviction that strengthening solidarity between developing countries constitutes a necessary element of South-South cooperation. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction at the identity of their viewpoints over the questions discussed and the results achieved.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi has extended an invitation to his Congolese counterpart to pay an official visit to Algeria. The invitation was gratefully accepted and its date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

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ZAIRE

PRC Provincial Delegation Visits Gbadolite

AB291335 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] After visiting (Gezingar), the Chinese delegation from Canton Province arrived in Gbadolite yesterday. As you know, this delegation is on a friendly visit to the interior. The delegation is being accompanied on its tour by the vice governor, (Pamama Moko). At a reception given in honor of this delegation at the Sekele Motel, Citizen (Voma Ngueti), subregional commissioner of the Nord Oubangui region, expressed his cordial feelings to our visitors. Recalling in very warm words the nature of the ties between the Chinese and Zairian peoples, the subregional commissioner stressed that the excellence of the relations between the Republic of Zaire and the PRC was made possible thanks to the foresight, sincere friendship, and mutual esteem of the two heads of state. In his reply to the address by the Nord Oubangui subregional commissioner, the vice governor of Canton Province, on behalf of the delegation he is leading, expressed his sincere thanks to the regional authorities for the warm welcome accorded them. This welcome, he stressed, symbolizes the friendship between our two countries. [passage indistinct]

BENIN

PRPB Central Committee Statement on Chad

AB281435 Cotonou Ehuzu in French 19 Jul 83 pp 1, 6

[Statement issued by Central Committee of People's Revolutionary Party of Benin on 16 July 1983 in Cotonou]

[Text] In the face of the painful events that continue to steep the Chadian people in blood and make the legitimate hope for peace, justice, effective independence, and national sovereignty of this brotherly and friendly country very remote; in the face of the permanent threat which seriously compromises peace and security in this part of our African Continent; because of the obstinate intervention of international imperialism, the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin [PRPB], anxious to contribute to the preservation of African unity and the achievement of national reconciliation in Chad, has decided to issue the following statement:

For more than 20 years, the martyred people of Chad have been confronted with a fratricidal war caused by the relentless opposition of the 11 political-military factions from among the Chadian people. This critical situation was caused by contradictions and internal wranglings, accentuated by foreign military intervention, and has prevented the brave Chadian people from creating, in peace and unity, favorable conditions for their harmonious socioeconomic development. In addition, the aggravation of internal contradictions within the various movements of rebellion and national liberation moved the OAU and its competent organs to undertake several attempts at national reconciliation. Thus, following the failures of Kano I and II, the OAU, under its auspices and from 13 to 20 August 1979 in Lagos, was able to bring together all the political-military factions in the presence of representatives from those countries which border Chad. This meeting led to the Lagos accords, which provided for the establishment of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) and called on all the factions in Chad to dissolve their existing forces in order to create a national integrated armed forces.

Africa, as well as the entire world, thus nursed the hope of seeing a new Chad, rid of the horror of a civil war and prepared to embark upon its reconstruction. But the conflict that broke out between Hissein Habre's faction and the other factions of the GUNT led to a deadlock in the subsequent attempts to implement the Lagos accords.

The OAU's support for the GUNT, reaffirmed at its 18th summit in Nairobi and the dispatch, at the request of the Chadian Government, of an inter-African peacekeeping force, said to be a buffer force, could neither stop the civil war in Chad nor enable our Chadian brothers to embark upon the path of true national reconciliation.

The PRPB Central Committee, following a profound analysis of all aspects of the Chadian problem — particularly in light of the recent developments in that part of the African Continent, solemnly reaffirms that the tragedy in Chad is mainly the result of the diabolic maneuvers of international imperialism. This is why the Central Committee of the PRPB condemns all foreign intervention in that country. It strongly supports the statement by the current OAU chairman, which calls specifically on all African states and on all non-African powers to abstain from any intervention in the civil war presently going on in Chad. It highly appreciates the relentless efforts of President Mengistu Haile Mariam, current chairman of the OAU, to achieve a peaceful settlement to this fratricidal conflict.

Finally, the Central Committee of our vanguard party, the PRPB, strongly appeals to all parties involved in the conflict to agree to an immediate cease-fire in order to restore a peaceful atmosphere and to bring about the security which will lead to understanding and reconciliation among all the sons of Chad — with a view to attaining national reconciliation. Ready for the revolution. The struggle continues.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the PRPB

Kerekou Receives Soviet Ambassador, Others

AB292140 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Excerpts] This morning President Kerekou granted successive audiences to Their Excellencies Diallo Kante, Michel Konokou, and Vitaliy Agapov, ambassador of Guinea to Benin, Benin's ambassador to Ghana, and the Soviet ambassador to Benin respectively.

The Soviet diplomat told reporters that his meeting with President Kerekou centered on bilateral cooperation and the current global situation, particularly the problem of disarmament.

[Begin Agapov recording] During my meeting with the president, I took the opportunity to discuss problems that are of mutual interest to our two countries and parties. More specifically, we reviewed international issues and some questions that concern cooperation in various fields between our two countries.

Concerning the international situation, our talks focused on the increased danger the world is facing, and especially the danger facing Europe. This is the result of policies pursued by the governing class of the United States, which is trying diligently to install medium-range Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe in order to tip the balance of power between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, so that it can forcefully impose its solutions to world problems, and thus impose its will on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We in the Soviet Union, through our leaders and higher national authorities, have been formulating constructive and realistic proposals to end the dangerous path which the world in general and Europe in particular is taking. But all these proposals have been rejected.

Concerning our bilateral relations, we also discussed cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other sectors. There have been some uncontestable successes in our relations, just as there have been some inadequacies, but I think these are more of an organizational nature. We have come to the conclusion that our relations of cooperation should be reviewed periodically so that they can be mutually advantageous. [end recording]

Soviet Solidarity Delegation Visit Reported

AB012205 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with African and Asian Countries has been in our country since last Saturday. The delegation arrived in Cotonou at the invitation of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party, as stressed by Comrade Aksenov, leader of the delegation:

[Begin Aksenov recording in Russian fading into French translation] Before everything, on behalf of the delegation, I would like to thank the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party and the president of the People's Republic of Benin, Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, for the kind invitation to visit your country. Our visit falls within the framework of cooperation and the exchanges of delegations by our two cuntries. Our delegation is reciprocating a visit made by the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party to the Soviet Union in November last year.

We represent the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with African and Asian Countries. The purpose of our visit is to strengthen cooperation and develop contacts between our two peoples and our two countries so that they know each other better and initiate projects in the fields of culture, economy, and other sectors of the national life of each country. All these should contribute to the consolidation of friendly relations between our two countries and our two peoples.

I would like to emphasize that the primary objective of all the peoples of the world is to ensure peace for humanity. We are happy to note that the People's Republic of Benin, led by its president, Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, maintains peace with all the peoples of the world, and this policy of peaceful coexistence has endeared him to the hearts of all the Soviet peoples. We would like to express the hope that, following our delegation's visit, relations between the peoples of our two countries will be further strengthened, and that all future contacts we will have will serve to find solutions to the most urgent and acute problems facing humanity — the consolidation of peace, the strengthening of international detente, and the strengthening of friendly relations of cooperation between the Soviet and Beninese peoples. [end recording]

GAMBIA

New English-Language Paper Launched

AB011855 Dakar PANA in English 1840 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Dakar 1 August [PANA] — An English language newspaper named *"The Senegambia Sun"* has made its appearance in Banjul, [words indistinct] July, 1983. As can be seen from the name, the unique thing about this publication is in its ownership and mode of production. Published by the Societe Senegalaise de Presse et de Publication (S.S.P.P.), the paper, though printed in Dakar by the Novelles Imprimeries Senegalaises (M.I.S.), is edited in English by Gambian journalists under the chief-editorship of a young man, Mr. Baboucar Gaye.

Coming into being exactly two years after a bloody, left-wing abortive coup in the Gambia, the aftermath of which has been the acceleration of the developments in the relations of the Gambia and Senegal, but especially in the fields of defence, [words indistinct] foreign policy and communications, *The Senegambia Sun* is posed to occupy a unique role in the affairs of Senegal and the Gambia.

Editor Baboucar (?said that it would not be a copy of the *Le Soleil* (The Sun), which its owners also publish in French in Senegal. It will instead report events in the Gambia, devote a page to Senegambian affairs and also carry international news, news of Africa and the sub region as well as articles on culture and art. It will support the policies, plans and programmes of the government.

The first edition, printed in tabloid form, consists of 12 pages, carries a special message from the Gambian head of state, President Sir Dawda Jawara, a woman's page, sports news as well as the other items named above.

Among specific items in the paper's first edition is an editorial entitled "Hawkers of Death," which relates to the current campaign by the health authorities against the illegal sale of drugs by street and market vendors, an interview with the chairman of the Assets Evaluation Commission, Justice Aboagye of Ghana, stories on the conclusion of the corruption trial of the former commissioner of external aid, a focus on the Law Reform Commission, Miss Gambia "The Whole Story", and a *Sun* scoop on the report of the External Aid Commission. As a fitting reminder of the abortive coup's (?anniversary there) is also what is described as a "Picture Editorial — Horrors of Coup."

The paper, as it stands, is therefore well ahead of the Gambian [passage indistinct]

GHANA

PIONEER Criticizes Fuel Ministry's 'Secrecy'

AB292100 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Writing under the heading: "The Exception [words indistinct]," the *Pioneer* recalls that some few weeks ago, the Ministry of Fuel and Power rejected as baseless rumors that there was a fuel shortage in the country, and later the ministry announced where and when motorists could obtain fuel in Accra. It said no one can reconcile, not even the secretary for fuel and power, why the ministry issued the denial and why motorists now had to queue for weeks before getting fuel for their vehicles.

The *Pioneer* stressed that it is not in anybody's interest that the cloak of secrecy is exercised over the crisis by the ministry. This is because the long queues of vehicles at the filling stations cannot be covered by the secrecy which the ministry wishes and is exercising over the crisis. The ministry's attitude, says the paper,

leaves more room for destructive rumors to be peddled around by those who care to do so. The *Pioneer* reminds the ministry that the leadership of the revolution accepts truth as the cornerstone of 31 December.

That is why the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] minced no words in the early days of the revolution by telling the people that the country's resources could not permit the importation of canned fish and other luxuries to which they were so much accustomed. Most Ghanaians have forgotten about Geisha [canned mackerel] and sardines because the PNDC told them the truth.

The *Pioneer* says since the ministry does not want to tell Ghanaians what is really happening to the petrol supply system, it will not be out of place if the PNDC itself comes out boldly to explain the situation. In the meantime, the *Pioneer* says managers, especially those in Kumasi, deliberately [words indistinct], thus hundreds of gallons of petrol are lost in the underground dump and under cover of darkness. These managers put the petrol into containers and give them to their agents who sell them at between 200 and 300 cedis to hard-pressed motorists. The *Pioneer* emphasizes that this antipeople trick cannot be tolerated by the revolution.

Five Suspected Coup Plotters Released

AB012200 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Five out of the 10 persons placed in custody about a month ago pending investigations into their involvement in the 19 June attempt to dereail the revolution have been released. They are Mr E.D. Kom, past president of the Ghana Bar Association; Mr Akenteng Appiah-Menka, president of the Ghana Manufacturers Association; and Mr Oduro Kwarteng, a businessman. The rest are Mr Hans Djaba, a student at the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, and Mr Ndiya Amoaku, executive secretary of the Ghana Manufacturers Association.

The five still in custody include Mr Tommy Thompson, managing editor of the *Free Press*; Mr John Kugblenu, editor of the *Free Press; Mr Mike Adjei, a columinist of the Free Press. The* rest are Sam Okudjato, president of the Professional Bodies Association, and Mr Obeng Manu, a legal practitioner.

A statement issued by the minister of information 3 weeks ago said they were being questioned in respect of offenses under Section 4 of Provisional National Defense Council Law 24.

NIGERIA

Procedural Changes in Poll Result Reporting

AB011800 Paris AFP in English 1722 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Lagos, Aug. 1 (AFP) — Nigeria's Federal Electoral Commission, (Fedeco), has announced a change in the pattern of announcing poll results as over 65 million registered voters decide on how to cast their votes in the country's six-tier general elections opening with the presidential polls Saturday. The Fedeco chairman, Justice Ovie-Whiskey, said at the weekend that for the forthcoming elections, the federal returning officer would announce the results only after receiving and adding up the votes for the entire country.

The pattern four years ago during the last general elections which heralded Nigeria's Second Republic after 13 years of military rule was for the returning federal officer to release the results as received from his deputies in the 19 federated states.

Justice Ovie-Whiskey said the Fedeco headquarters would be the final clearing house for compiling the results of Saturday's presidential election. The Fedeco chief said the comprehensive national result would include the total votes polled by each candidate as well as their percentage score in each of the 19 states.

The constitutional provision requires presidential candidates to poll the highest number of votes at the elections in addition to obtaining one quarter of the total votes cast in at least two-thirds of the 19 states to be elected.

Newspapers Comment on Interference in Chad

AB271356 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The *Nigerian Standard* is worried about the continued interference of foreign governments in the ongoing civil war in Chad. Analyzing the various foreign governments in the conflict, some of which it says are Zaire, Sudan, France, and the United States, the paper concludes that not one among these countries is interested in peace and harmony in Chad. It is against this background that the *Standard* calls for the urgent dismantling of all war armaments in that territory.

In its editorial, the *Daily Sketch* condemns the involvement of the American Government in the internal affairs of weaker countries, especially in Africa. The paper wonders that African nations are what it describes as mere clay in the hands of powerful nations. However, the *Sketch* is of the opinion that until African countries decide to be masters of their fate, superpowers will continue to exploit them.

NNPC Announces Discovery of More Offshore Oil

AB011700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, has discovered oil in one of its concessions located offshore in the Cross River state. Named Okono One, the new oil well is capable of producing 2,500 barrels of crude oil per day and the oil is of the light grade.

In a statement in Lagos today, the corporation said that the discovery was made by an all-Nigerian crew using a semisubmersible oil rig.

Okono 1 brings to 25 the number of productive oil wells discovered by the NNPC. Twenty of these are located offshore while the remaining five are onshore.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Malian, Soviet Delegations

AB291215 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The head of state, General Eyadema, received two foreign delegations at the Presidential Palace this morning. The first, a two-man delegation from Mali headed by General Filifing Cissoko, the director of the office of the Malian president and the general treasurer of the Malian party, brought a message from General Moussa Traore to his brother and friend, Gen Gnassing-be Eyadema. According to the leader of the Malian delegation, the message concerns the good relations which exist between Togo and Mali.

[Begin recording] [Cissoko] I brought a message to President Eyadema from his friend and brother, Gen Moussa Traore. This message falls within the framework of the good relations which exist between Mali and Togo. Some time ago, the two presidents decided to consult each other on certain issues relating to their respective countries as well as to Africa. It is within this context that I have brought the message to President Eyadema.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Naturally, current African issues reflect the Chad question. I am certain you discussed this with the head of state. What contribution can Mali make toward the restoration of peace in this fraternal country?

[Cissoko] I did not discuss this issue with President Eyadema, but Mali is always ready to contribute to African unity. The present Chadian problem is a source of preoccupation for all the countries of Africa, and there is the tendency to internationalize it. We in Mali believe it to be a purely Chadian issue and everything must be done to prevent it from attaining regrettable proportions. [end recording]

The Malian envoys were followed by the three members of a delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries who have been in Lome since Tuesday. Following the audience, the leader of the delegation, Mr Aksenov, stated that the Soviet people have been following with great interest the successes of the Togolese people in the field of development.

[Begin Aksenov recording in Russian followed by French translation] The delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries is very grateful for the honor rendered it by the Togolese head of state. The discussion that our delegation just held with His Excellency Eyadema [words indistinct] were very useful and very interesting. We are very grateful to the president and to all the Togolese officials for the excellent manner in which our visit to Togo was organized. During our visit to your country, our delegation had the opportunity to exchange views directly with our colleagues on problems of mutual interest, and we acquainted ourselves with the working life of the Togolese people and the activities of the RPT [Togolese People's Rally].

The Soviet people have, for a very long time, expressed a sincere feeling of friendship, sympathy, and admiration for the Togolese people and have also closely followed with interest and attention all the successes of the Togolese people in their efforts for national construction and development.

We hope that the visit by the delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries will contribute to the future development of friendly relations between our two peoples and countries. [end recording]

The Soviet delegation presented some gifts to President Eyadema. The Togolese ambassador to the USSR, Dikeni Kerim, the Soviet ambassador to Togo, Ivan Ilyukhin, and RPT Administrative Secretary Kounale Eklo also attended the audience.

Soviet Delegation Ends Visit

AB301302 Paris AFP in French 1256 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Lome, 30 Jul (AFP) — A delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With African and Asian Countries, led by Cosmonaut Vladimir Aksenov, left Lome this morning following a 5-day visit to Togo. The delegation was received on Friday morning by Togolese head of state General Gnassingbe Eyadema.

SENEGAL

'People's Liberation Party' Established

AB311002 Paris AFP in French 0741 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Dakar, 31 Jul (AFP) — A new political party, the "People's Liberation Party" (PLP), will be launched today in Dakar by dissidents of the "National Democratic Rally" (RND). The party will be legally recognized and will be the 15th in Senegal. According to a manifesto drawn up by its founders, among whom is Babacar Niang, deputy national secretary of the RND who was dismissed from that party last June for "antiparty activities," the PLP will follow the program of the RND but will modernize it.

The program of the RND, led by Professor Cheikh Anta Diop, has as its particular target those efforts which will "enable the people of Senegal to regain their dignity and their soverignty, to build a new national, democratic, and popular state."

According to the manifesto, the founders of the PLP blamed Cheikh Anta Diop for his inability to sufficiently develop the RND, and for making people believe that the RND had become the objective ally of the ruling power. The founders also believe that the "RND no longer constitutes a framework for any meaningful struggle." What must now be done, they stated, is to set up "a healthy party with healthy men, a party which must not be the forum for the expression of abstract ideas, but rather an

instrument capable of efficiently organizing the struggle to minimize the sufferings and frustrations of the Senegalese people and of opening perspectives for our fatherland that will enable it to avert mediocrity and submission."

FRG Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives in Dakar

AB010906 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The FRG deputy foreign minister arrived in Dakar yesterday evening for a 3-day official visit. He was welcomed by Bocar Diallo, secretary of state for fisheries, and by the FRG ambassador to Senegal. (Jorgan Weilman) told our reporter Lamine Toure about the purpose of his visit to Senegal:

[Begin (Weilman) recording in German fading into French translation] The FRG and the Republic of Senegal have friendly relations which are traditionally good. It is to further strengthen these relations that I am here. Your president, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, visited our country and that visit took place in a good atmosphere and was very positive. Then, there was another delegation with which we were able to exchange views. We also have the FRG-Senegal joint commission, which recently held a very positive meeting here.

What is now needed is to further explain the FRG's stands on some international issues so that the friendship between our two countries can be built on a deeper understanding of our views. We believe the friendship between our two countries to be very deep. There are virtually no problems. I think we share the same views on international problems. I am therefore very pleased to pay this visit which will enable me to meet with Senegalese officials. [end recording]

During his visit to our country, Mr (Weilman) will have talks with the minister of state for foreign affairs, the minister of planning and cooperation, and the speaker of the National Assembly on Tuesday. But earlier, the FRG deputy foreign minister will hold talks with the head of state and secretary general of the party.

SIERRA LEONE

President Receives Liberian Delegation

AB301030 Paris AFP in French 0935 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Freetown, 30 Jul (AFP) — The Infornation Ministry announced in Freetown on Friday evening that a Liberian delegation led by Mr Ernest Eastman, that country's minister of foreign affairs, held talks that day with Siaka Stevens, president of Sierra Leone. The delegation brought a message from Liberian President Samuel K. Doe to his Sierra Leonean counterpart. The source announced, however, that the contents of the message were not disclosed.

Diplomatic circles say that Mr Eastman, who was previously secretary general of the Mano River Union [MRU], the economic organization grouping Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea, went to Freetown to introduce Liberia's candidate for the currently vacant post of general manager of the MRU to President Stevens. According to the Information Ministry of Sierra Leone, President Stevens assured the delegation of a prompt reply to the Liberian head of state's message.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos, Assembly Set Up Military Councils

MB011335 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Aug 83

[People's Assembly Permanent Commission law to establish regional military councils, signed by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on 30 July]

[Text] The march of the heroic Angolan people toward peace, progress, and socialism under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA-Labor Party, has now become unstoppable and irreversible. National reconstruction is going on and is supported by the unbreakable desire of the people to build their future and enrich the fatherland of Agostinho Neto.

Imperialism, however, is unwilling to realize the fact that it has been defeated in Angola. Daily, it mounts acts of aggression, vandalism, and banditry against our nation and our defenseless people, sowing death, destruction, and grief by shamelessly using South African troops, mercenaries, and other bands of murderers and puppets. Such actions are essentially aimed at paralyzing our revolutionary process. Accordingly, the worsening of the military and political situation in some parts of our nation demands the adoption of exceptional and temporary measures at the level of the interrelation and functioning of state bodies, and the adjustment of economic and social activity so as to ensure a speedy, coordinated, and effective response to the enemy's acts of destabilization in those areas. The revolution must be defended, and our people, today like yesterday, must show that they are the worthy heirs and perpetuators of the traditions of struggle which made the achievement of national independence possible.

Within these conditions, and under the terms of Paragraph D of Article 38 of the Constitution and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph E of Article 53 of the same law, and with the approval of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission, I sign and make public the following law:

Article 1: In areas of the nation affected by armed acts of aggression, vandalism, and banditry, regional military councils, which will be charged with the political, military, economic, and social leadership of the respective areas of jurisdiction, are to be established.

Article 2: A. The regional military councils referred to above will be directly subordinate to the president of the republic and the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], who will have the prerogative of appointing the council members.

B. When he finds it convenient, the president of the republic can delegate to other state organs the exercise of powers conferred upon him by the above.

Article 3: In the interest of collective defense and security, the regional military councils can, in their respective areas of jurisdiction, restrict the movement of people and goods, as well as requisition goods and people without necessarily providing adequate remuneration or indemnity.

Article 4: The military tribunals will be charged with the task of trying crimes against the security of the state, economic sabotage, speculation, and disobedience of directives from the regional military councils, as well as all those who may damage or endanger the interests of collective defense and security.

Article 5: It is up to the president of the republic to determine which areas of the nation will be affected by the present law, as well as to approve the standards defining the composition, organization, and competence of the regional military councils, and to take any other measures which the military and political situation or the effective implementation of the present law may deem necessary.

Seen and approved by the People's Assembly Permanent Commission.

Luanda, 30 July 1983.

Signed: Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic.

Defense Minister Speaks on FAPLA Anniversary

MB020905 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The fighters of the glorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] celebrated the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of the Angolan National Army in different parts of the country yesterday. After 9 years, FAPLA is still the guarantor of our territorial integrity, and youth continues to be the key to the revolutionary dynamics of consolidating the gains of the people and the Angolan revolution. The main event of the celebrations was held in the capital of Cuanza Sul Province yesterday under the chairmanship of Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, minister of defense.

Speaking before representatives of the highest organs of the defense and security forces, officials from the party and government, internationalists, and countless civilians representing the Angolan people as a whole, Col Pedale made a general appraisal of the current military, economic, and social situation in the country, which is affected by acts of destabilization carried out by South Africa and groups of the UNITA puppet organization.

The minister of defense stressed that such actions are only possible thanks to the support South Africa gets from the United States and other Western powers. He said that the U.S. sponsored arms race will inevitably have consequences for the world economy, and particularly for the economies of the underdeveloped countries whose policies aim at progress and social well-being. In view of this situation, the minister said that urgent measures are necessary so that imperialist circles can be politically and militarily defeated, in the general interest of all peoples, peace, and development.

Referring in particular to the criminal actions perpetrated by UNITA gangs inside Angola, the minister of defense condemned the action recently carried out in Moxico Province which caused a train derailment. The Angolan official also exposed the violation of the national airspace by South African Air Force planes which flew over FAPLA positions at Huila and Cunene Provinces on 26 July. After calling for an increase in production and productivity in all sectors of national life as an essential element for the guarantee of military preparedness on the battlefronts, the minister of defense reiterated the indefatigable support of the Angolan people for the liberation movements in southern Africa.

In Luanda, the main event in the province yesterday was held at the Commander (Jika) Political and Military School under the chairmanship of Lieutenant Colonel Evaristo Domingos Kimba. In other provinces of the country, political demonstrations were held as part of the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of FAPLA. In a message of recognition for the fighting power of the Angolan combatants, the Organization of Angolan Women [OMA] hailed the members of FAPLA and called for an increase in their political and ideological awareness. In its message, OMA reaffirms the determination of Angolan women to defend by all means the gains already achieved by the Angolan revolution, and to counter the uncontrolled escalation of aggression by South African troops against Angolan territorial integrity.

Minister of Petroleum on Relations With RSA

MB011113 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 1 Aug 83 p 6

["Exclusive interview" with Pedro van Dunem, Angolan minister of petroleum, by correspondent Jose Caetano, "recently", in Maputo — all quotation marks as published]

[Text] It is difficult to equate the short and stocky, urbane, mild-mannered man, wearing a casual yet expensive-looking white short-sleeved shirt and black trousers, with the senior MPLA guerrilla commander who for years saw duty on the eastern front during the 14-year war against Portuguese rule in Angola.

Pedro van Dunem listens intently to your questions, his eyes locked on to you, and delivers his answers in slow, perfect Portuguese.

During the interview he answered question on his government's attitude to various aspects of the on-going conflict between Angola and South Africa, as well as the chances of a negotiated solution for the problem which for years has eluded some of the most experienced diplomatic "brains" of the Western Contact Group. He also spoke on how the conflict has seriously affected his struggling country.

[Caetano] How does your government view future talks with South Africa following the latest round of talks in Cape Verde?

[Van Dunem] Well, the meeting resulted in a failure because the South African authorities did not make themselves properly represented at the meeting. This did not make it possible for us to advance with our discussion of the problems which characterise the present conflict." (The South African delegation at the February talks was led by Mr Hans van Dalsen, director-general of foreign affairs, and did not include any Cabinet representatives).

"But we await new opportunities for discussion and this time it is the South African Republic which is expected to say when, and where it will be prepared to sit with us. We are interested, we have always manifested interest in continuing these discussions, because we feel that the only way we can achieve an approximation is, in fact, by means of dialogue conducted in an open and frank spirit, without any of the preconceptions which generally characterise the South African leaders."

"We are, nevertheless, convinced that in the near future we will be able to continue with the process of dialogue with the competent representatives of the South African Republic in order to find the correct platform of mutual understanding of the process which will take us to a definite solution to the problem."

[Caetano] A communique issued recently by the Angolan minister of defence, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), alleged that South Africa was preparing for another major incursion into Angola in the near future. What provoked this allegation?

[Van Dunem] Well, in reality our country is under constant threat from the South African troops. This, in addition to the situation which has prevailed since 1981 in the Cunene Province. Lately we have observed large concentrations of South African troops whose objective is, once again, to unleash by means of its war machine hard blows against our country and our population, particularly against the southern region of our country. This happens at a time when there is an intensification of attempts at finding a platform for a peaceful solution for the problem, by means of negotiations, be these bilateral negotiations with the South African Republic or indirect discussions, such as those with the United States.

"We understand, though, the internal difficulties with which South Africa has had to contend lately. We know that the military wing, with strong militarist characteristics, has in fact been trying to impose a solution which will necessarily consist of the use of force. This, naturally, makes it difficult for the South African Government to carry the negotiations to a successful conclusion, which could bring a peaceful solution to the conflict in our region of the southern African Continent. This situation is extremely worrying because it shows the increasing influence that the South African military wing appears to be gaining. This can seriously endanger the possibility of a viable solution that will in fact benefit our respective peoples in this part of our continent, and all the countries of the region, including South Africa.

"It is necessary that South Africa make an effort to put the brakes on the bellicose impetuousity of its militarist wing because it is not, by any means, through brute force of the South African militarists that we will be able to solve the problems of southern Africa. On the contrary, we think that the South African Republic will be digging the grave for her self-liquidation by pursuing this militarist and bellicose strategy. We think that the moment has arrived for us to negotiate, to talk and show respect for the interests of all the people that make up the southern part of our

continent. Because there is no way that the wish of one country can be imposed on all the other nations of the region."

[Caetano] To what extent have the military activities of UNITA and of the South African Army inside Angola affected the economy of the country?

[Van Dunem] "One of the main objectives of the enemy is the destruction of the basic infrastructures of our country, namely the energy infrastructures. Initially, with the active support of the South African Army, the puppet bands destroyed electrical transmission systems and power pylons, but lately, with the active participation of commandos of the South African Army, they have concentrated their actions against actual hydro-electrical production centres, dams, electrical energy stations and substations. This is the case, of for example, the destruction of the hydro-electric station of Lemum, at the beginning of this year, and the attempted destruction of the small electrical station of Puns, in the Bie Province, as well as various other attempts on energy producing stations in other parts of our country.

"Clearly the repercussions of these actions are terrible because, once the sources of electrical supply to industrial centres are destroyed, life stops, and this naturally results in an extremely difficult situation for the areas affected."

"I should also mention the destruction of the Luanda refinery in November 1981, the only one in the country, which has created a difficult and complicated situation concerning the supply of petrol-derived products, not only to our industry and population, but also to other countries which benefited from the products of our refinery. "This was done with the objective of causing difficulties to the functioning of our economy."

"Another example is the case of the Ruacana hydroelectric station, which at the moment, is under the complete control of South African troops. This is a situation which we consider to be an element of permanent aggression against our people and against the energy infrastructure of our country. The Ruacana Dam is at the moment in the service of South Africa."

[Caetano] What is the military situation, at present, in the Cunene Province?

[Van Dunem] "A part of the Cunene Province is occupied by the South African forces who have imposed there, their control. Clearly this is an extremely difficult situation, it is in fact a colonial situation, because South Africa de facto occupies vast areas of our country." "This has created a very difficult state of affairs. It has forced on us, firstly, a refugee problem because the population has abandoned the centres under the control of the South African Army." "This is in addition to other serious consequences, such as the destruction of cattle, of agricultural products and civilian property, not to mention the infrastructures, such as bridges, roads etc. All this creates an impossible situation for the populations of the affected areas.

[Caetano] What sort of international aid has the Angolan Government managed to obtain in order to alleviate and compensate for the damage suffered as a result of the conflict?

[Van Dunem] "The international help that our country has received will never be sufficient to compensate for the destruction suffered. Some aid from international organisations, such as the International Red Cross, has in fact been given to our country and this has made possible for us to minimise, to some extent, the difficulties under which the refugees, from the areas under permanent occupation by the enemy lives. We have attempted to intensify contacts with philanthropic organisations as well as other freedom and peace-loving institutions in order to obtain effective support for the populations which are suffering from these provocations of the enemy.

"But I must emphasise that no amount of international aid can compensate for the damages caused. Up to now these have amounted to over 6,000-million dollars. This means, in fact, that no amount of foreign aid can compensate for these losses.

— A South African Defense Force spokesman, reacting to allegations directed at the SADF, said yesterday: "This is another typical example of the absurd statements coming from Angola in support of the SWAPO terrorist movement. It is also a re-hashing of the same old boring theme which has been trotted out with monotonous regularity over the past few years."

"The facts of the situation are that Angola is involved in a civil war which it obviously can't win and in typical Marxist fashion is now blaming South Africa for UNITA's much publicised successes. Their dismal failure to cope with their own situation despite the presence of Russia and its surrogates like Cuba is an indictment of their own system and their competence in trying to apply it.

"This minister obviously does not care or is completely unaware of the desperate state of his fellow countrymen because of his government's support for Russian expansionism. It has been repeatedly stated that South Africa has no quarrel with Angola and is not at war with them. It has also been repeatedly stated that neighbouring countries harbouring terrorists will have to carry the consequences of their actions.

"The SADF is in South-West Africa to protect the local people from marauding bands of callous killers who prey on the innocent by abducting children, murdering non-supporters, laying mines on roads which kill or maim the civilians of that country in their merciless blasts. At the same time these terrorists flee like whipped curs at the first hint of a confrontation with the Security Forces. It is obvious to us that SWAPO's humiliating defeat in their action against the Security Forces and Angola's total inability to cope with the anarchy within its borders generated this kind of rubbish which the Defence Force is expected to comment on ad nauseum."

MOZAMBIQUE

RNM Commander Interviewed on Activity in Gaza

MB011433 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Interview with Commander (Mario), Mozambique National Resistance commander for Gaza Province — date and place not given]

[Text] [Unidentified speaker] Commander (Mario), when the forces of the Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] entered Gaza Province, Frelimo thought that you would not succeed because [words indistinct].

[Commander (Mario)] The Frelimo leaders hiding in Maputo believed that the people of Gaza were tribalists and would support Machel because he is from there. But the people of Gaza, or Sofala, Nampula, or any other province — all the people of Mozambique — share the same feelings toward the dictatorial regime. Accordingly, the entire province of Gaza has given all its support to the RNM.

[Speaker] Gaza Province is experiencing an acute shortage of rain. There is no water in the rivers and wells, and there is very little food growing in the fields. What effects does this have on our struggle?

[(Mario)] This situation is harming us a great deal, more so because our forces do not have the means to collect water. In addition, Frelimo troops have been poisoning wells. But what is most important is our determination. We are determined to win, while Frelimo is only determined to [word indistinct].

[Speaker] Commander (Mario), we are aware that two Soviet tanks have been destroyed near Manjacaze. Would you like to shed more light on this?

[(Mario)] Sure. It was a normal operation, which took place the day before yesterday. We had received information that a military column was heading toward Xai-Xai to reinforce that city. I immediately gave orders for it to be attacked.

[Speaker] And then what happened?

[(Mario)] Following our first shots, the very soldiers who were protecting the two tanks fled. We captured one of them, who was running barefooted because he wanted to run faster.

[Speaker] What is your opinion of Machel's troops?

[(Mario)] The Machel rabble is no different from others. They talk a lot and shout communist slogans. They keep saying that they are going to attack us, and yet they do nothing. Now that Machel is the minister of defense in the government of thieves, we shall increase our attacks in this province.

[Speaker] We have information that Frelimo troops mounted an offensive in early June. Would you like to tell us more about this?

[(Mario)] That was not an offensive. Some Frelimo units wanted to advance toward Manjacaze. We cut their supply lines, and they immediately fled before we could exchange fire and annihilate them.

[Speaker] Commander (Mario), what is the present situation on the Maputo-Zimbabwe railway line?

[(Mario)] It has been inoperative for over a year now, and I can tell you that that line will not function again until the war is over.

[Speaker] What is the enemy's military strength in Gaza Province?

[(Mario)] Besides Machel's troops, there are 1,500 Zimbabwean troops and 1,300 Tanzanian soldiers protecting the railway line to Zimbabwe. And in each company there is a boss — a Cuban or East German military adviser.

[Speaker] And how do these foreign and mercenary troops behave?

[(Mario)] Like all other foreign occupation troops: They torture peasants, rape young girls, and steal food. But we have been dealing with them accordingly, with a view to reducing their criminal activity against our people. We shall continue to be vigilant in order to put an end to their crimes.

[Speaker] Thank you, Commander (Mario), and good day.

SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister Supports Finance Minister

MB310638 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says the reports which have appeared in certain newspapers during the past few days in connention with alleged dissension within the Cabinet and concerning the minister of finance amount to thumbsucking or simply maliciousness.

He said in a statement that allegations of dissension among ministers on aid to farmers were devoid of all truth, and he dismissed the allegations as unfounded and irresponsible gossip. He said the minister of finance enjoyed his colleagues' confidence to such an extent that a few weeks ago they, together with other South African representatives, had elected him as president of the Board of Governors of the Southern African Development Bank.

Pik Botha Says No to Natal Leadership Question

MB020623 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha, has commented in Pretoria on reports that he might take over as leader of the National Party [NP] in Natal. Mr Botha said in response to an inquiry from our political correspondent

that the NP in Natal had a respected leader in the person of Mr Owen Horwood. In addition, nobody had approached him about the matter, and he could see no reason why anyone should approach him. Earlier Mr Horwood had denied that he was thinking of retiring.

ANC's Tambo on Struggle Against Government

AB291220 Dakar PANA in English 1130 GMT 29 Jul 83

"'Our Bases Are in South Africa' — Oliver Tambo Exclusive Interview" — PANA headline]

[Text] Maputo, 29 July (AIM/PANA) — The bases from which the African National Congress launches its guerrilla actions "are inside South Africa" declares ANC President Oliver Tambo in an interview with AIM published today.

Mr Tambo denied that the ANC possessed bases in neighbouring countries. It was "part of the defence strategy of the regime" to suggest that "the only trouble comes from outside." "Our bases," he said, "are the ordinary people themselves, who are at work every day, who are cadres of our army. A lot of training is going on in the country, not of the best sort naturally under those conditions, but there are a lot of cadres around."

"In our situation," he continued, "we are governed by the reality that the countries which have borders with South Africa do not have the possibility of providing us with bases." This affected ANC strategy, and explained "why there could be features in our struggle which have not been observed elsewhere." "Because we could not rely on bases outside South Africa," continued Mr Tambo, "we had to place more reliance on the popular masses in our country. We have had, as part of our struggle, to develop political organization and mass mobilisation and do this with concentration and consistency, building this political base to replace a base outside the country."

Mr Tambo stressed that the ANC did not rely on guerrilla warfare alone: "The armed struggle is indispensible, but strategically it would be a terrible mistake to rely on armed struggle alone. In our situation we have to attach equal importance to organizing the exploited workers. We operate on three fronts: the labour front, and the front of mass popular actions, as well as the front of armed actions. Due to the highly industrialised nature of South Africa, the struggle for liberation is a struggle of the workers. They constitute the most powerful contingent in our struggle." Mr Tambo said that it was "no longer possible" to make an absolute separation between trade union issues and the national liberation struggle.

The ANC leader denied that the May 20 car bomb in Pretoria, directed against the headquarters of the South African Air Force marked a change in strategy. "The Pretoria bomb attack," he said, "must be seen simply as an instance of intensifying our action in the light of the continued intransigence of the apartheid system and of the brutality manifested in the methods used to maintain that system." The loss of civilian life in the blast was "a matter of regret," he said, "but I know of no war which did not result in injuries to the innocent. The innocent were injured by the apartheid regime itself, and as our struggle intensifies more innocent people are going to get hurt."

Those who had criticised the ANC because of the civilian casualties were operating a double standard. "The regime invaded Masecu and killed a number of civilians there, women and children," pointed out Mr Tambo. "We were informed that some 86 percent of the white population in South Africa applauded the government's action: yet civilians had been killed. It is from among these people that the criticism of the ANC comes." The oppressed majority of South Africans, however, "were jubilant over this action." The criticism of the ANC was laden with racism "because, after all, thousands of Africans have been killed by the South African regime all over southern Africa. They were civilians. Soweto children are civilians. Yet they were shot by soldiers." Defence Minister Magnus Malan "says he is going to avenge every drop of blood. Well he didn't avenge the deaths of Soweto children, or of those killed at Sharpeville."

The regime's practice of arming white civilians was complicating the very definition of the term "civilian" in the South African context. The regime, said Mr Tambo, is now fighting with its back to the wall, and it is pulling in white civilians to be cannon fodder. They say it is the civilians who must tackle the guerrillas first and the Army will come in later." Many whites, said Mr Tambo, "are refusing to defend the old order and are therefore leaving the country or otherwise dodging the [words indistinct] a peaceful South Africa as distinct from a South Africa of mounting, worsening conflict. This is part of our battle, to isolate the core of reaction and to get the whites to move into positions of support for the struggle to bring about a new order in our country."

The May 23 air raid against the Maputo suburb of Matola was not aimed against the ANC, but at "the minds of the South African Government's supporters. This was to divert the attention of the white population in South Africa away from the real cause of the Pretoria explosion, to point to a false cause, Mozambique, the ANC somewhere in Mozambique." "The problem can never be solved by the regime attacking neighbouring countries," declared Mr. Tambo. "The problem in South Africa is the apartheid system." Only when the system was removed would there be peace in South Africa: "Otherwise the situation will continue to worsen, and they surely have not seen the last bomb explosion. There are bound to be many more, we hope with fewer consequences for civilians. But to change the South African system is going to call for sacrifices from innocent and guilty alike, civilians and non-civilians."

Asked to comment on South Africa's destabilisation of its neighbours, Mr. Tambo said "there is an element of the pathological in the behavior of the regime. Sometimes the basis of the threats to invade neighbouring countries can be absurd, like the case of two or three guerrillas of the ANC who land in Harare from somewhere: They made their way through the country and enter South Africa, and at some point they are found by the regime's forces. It is a very small incident, but they turn it into such an international issue that you would think it was not just two or three guerrillas who came through Zimbabwe, but a whole army complete with tanks."

Mr. Tambo argued that destabilisation should also be viewed as "part of the attempt by the South African regime to carry out their old ambition of dominating southern Africa economically and politically." It was also, in part, "a strategy for the survival of the regime itself." Mr. Tambo said that "South Africa must prevent, for example, Zimbabwe from being a success, a non-racial state. They have got to destabilise it so as to be able to say: 'Look, this is what liberation means, so let's keep what we have here — it's better than anything else we could have.'" Destabilisation could end in one of two ways, said Mr. Tambo: "One is total surrender, acceptance of apartheid by everybody. The other is simply to remove the regime itself. There is nothing in between."

Asked about relations with the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), Oliver Tambo replied: "My attitude towards the PAC is that it is not really worth discussing at all. There is a very serious situation in South Africa at the moment, and it is all about the ANC. The enemy is talking about the ANC all the time. The ANC is the subject of discussions between the regime and the leaders of this region. In this situation I don't think there is room to discuss the PAC at all. It is not a factor."

On his recent visit to the People's Republic of China, Mr. Tambo said that this was the third time an ANC delegation had visited China, the two earlier occasions being in 1963 and 1975. "We emerged from our discussions feeling that our relations had been deepened," he said, "and we got assurances of China's all round support, political and material. We asked for support related to our armed struggle, and got a promise of weaponry." The Sino-Soviet conflict had affected the ANC's relation with China "but in 1975 we resolved that question. The Chinese accepted the fact that we have nothing against the Soviet Union, and that friendship with anyone else was not conditional on weakening our relations with the Soviet Union."

SWAZILAND

ANC Member Sentenced for Possessing Arms

MB010913 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 28 Jul 83 p 1

[By Mashumi Twala]

[Text] Police found a loaded gun in a man's underpants when they arrested him in Mbabane, a magistrate's court heard yesterday. The man, a member of the ANC, had escaped from South Africa and jumped the fence into Swaziland, the court was told.

Raymond Kekoanyatsi of Daggakral, was charged in Mbabane Magistrate's Court with possessing a pistol and ammunition without a licence. He was fined a total of E320 or 160 days' imprisonment. Kekoanyatsi is presently serving a 30 days' jail term for illegal entry into the country.

He told the court that he had been released from jail in South Africa where he was detained for his involvement in the freedom movement. Sergeant Ben Dlamini told the court Kekoanyatsi was arrested on suspicion near a block of flats. He said when police questioned him he admitted being a member of the ANC and that he had skipped the border into the country. He said: "He told us that he had escaped after being detained and wanted political asylum. We took him to the station for further questioning and searching. It was during our search that we found a pistol loaded with seven bullets hidden in his underpants. We found a eight live rounds of ammunition in his socks. He told us he had got these things from the military section of the ANC while undergoing training."

ZAMBIA

Further Coverage of Visit by Angola's Dos Santos

Prime Minister Speaks at Luncheon

MB300810 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia said in Kitwe that Zambia will continue to support efforts to rid Angola of South African-backed UNITA terrorists trying to delay the country's national construction program. Speaking at a luncheon hosted for the visiting Angolan president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Mr Mundia commended Angola for her steadfast support for SWAPO and the ANC of South Africa, despite [word indistinct] incursions by racist forces.

Dos Santos Cited on Namibia

MB011247 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] President dos Santos of Angola says his government does not believe the South-West Africa independence issue can be settled through the use of arms. At a state banquet in Lusaka at the end of a 4-day official visit to Zambia, President dos Santos said Angola believed that neither side involved in the conflict could solve the problem through the use of arms.

Earlier it was reported from Maputo that Angola was interested in continuing negotiations with South Africa. In a statement issued in the Mozambican capital, the visiting Angolan minister of energy and petroleum said Angola was waiting for South Africa to name a date and venue for a further round of talks between the two countries.

In a communique issued in Lisbon, the UNITA resistance movement has reiterated its offer to negotiate with the MPLA government in Luanda on ways and means of finding a peaceful end to the civil war in Angola. UNITA also says in the communique that 77 people died and 319 were injured in the derailment of a train on the Benguela line last week. The movement said the train was carrying government troops and Cuban military advisers when it detonated a UNITA landmine.

Meanwhile the Angolan Government has introduced tight internal security legislation to curb widespread UNITA attacks.

Dos Santos Delivers Address

MB011756 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at state banquet given by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in Lusaka on 30 July — recorded]

[Text] Your Excellency Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the United National Independence Party [UNIP], Your Excellency Nalumino Mundia, secretary of state for defense and security, distinguished members of the Central Committee, Mr Chief Justice Silungwe, Mr Speaker, First Secretary of the National Assembly, distinguished members of the Cabinet, your excellencies members of the diplomatic corps, comrades, ladies and gentlemen:

Allow me to thank His Excellency Comrade Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia and chairman of the UNIP, for the kind invitation that he sent us to make a friendly state visit to your beautiful country. [applause] Apart from the regular contacts that we hold at different levels between party and government delegations, this is, in fact, the first state visit by an Angolan party and government delegation to the Republic of Zambia.

President Agostinho Neto, who died prematurely, lived in Zambia for several years, where he enjoyed the friendship and solidarity of the UNIP and its people — both of which served to guarantee the strengthening of our armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism. This enabled us to maintain relations with your friendly country on the basis of reciprocity, working visits, and the establishment of a general foundation of cooperation between our parties and states. The basis of this cooperation is essentially the reaffirmation of the principles that have always guided the fraternal relations of friendship and solidarity between the MPLA-Labor Party and the UNIP, and between the peoples of Angola and Zambia. It is worth noting that the first MPLA leaders arrived in this country to conduct political work from Zambia's western border at a time when Zambia was not yet independent. As such, the comrades who are part of my delegation are well-known to the leaders and the people of Zambia. They lived in Zambia and conducted the diplomatic, political, and military affairs of the MPLA from the Zambian border to the interior of Angola.

It was during the difficult moments of our struggle that we cemented our friendship. We stress the fact that the Government of Zambia, led by President Kenneth Kaunda, demonstrated its solidarity by giving us the facilities to develop our liberation struggle soon after the proclamation of independence, at a time when the priority was to set up and organize the structures of state power and to organize the national economy of an underdeveloped country. Your president allowed many members of our party leadership to follow the efforts made by the UNIP to strengthen Zambian national unity and to launch the material bases to transform Zambian society, with a view to eliminating all the vestiges of colonialism.

As the years pass, despite difficulties caused by imperialism, Zambia continues to make even more progress in the fields of education, health, production, and in other areas. We realize that this progress would be even greater if southern Africa lived in an environment of peace, without colonialism in Namibia or apartheid in South Africa. Our peoples and governments have already shown that they are interested in a policy of peace which will allow them to solve the problems of famine, nakedness, illiteracy, health, and others resulting from underdevelopment, by making full use of their resources.

However, this does not mean that our governments should accept humiliation, oppression, and exploitation. We cannot allow anyone to show disrespect for our sovereignty or to interfere in our internal affairs. Independence and sovereignty are sacred to any nation, but are particularly so to us Africans, who, until very recently, lived under colonial oppression and are now in a period of reconstruction and national consolidation. Our independence makes unavoidable our duty to show solidarity with our Namibian brothers, who, under the leadership of SWAPO, are fighting against the illegal occupation of their territory, and with the people of South Africa, who, under the leadership of the ANC, courageously struggle against apartheid. [applause]

Because they are countries which border Namibia, Zambia and Angola are systematically attacked by South Africa under the false pretext of pursuing SWAPO fighters. Neighboring countries are not the sole source of SWAPO's support. Looking at the situation as if that were the case is narrow-minded and nonconstructive. One cannot ignore the fact that the people of Namibia reject South African colonization. Were this not true, the struggle in Namibia would have ceased a long time ago. Nor can we overlook the fact that the Namibian people enjoy the political support of the international community as a whole, and that they receive important material support from several countries.

Racist South Africa insists on continuing the war, but we do not believe that either of the parties involved in the conflict, that is, the South African regime or SWAPO, can solve the problem through the use of arms. We believe that UN Resolution 435 is the most valid instrument to provide an honorable outcome for the parties that are involved and interested in a just solution that can be internationally accepted. We also believe that it is not reasonable to link the application of this resolution to the problem of Angola, whose independence cannot be ignored. This and other dilatory maneuvers plotted by South Africa are designed to waste time so that, with the support of some Western countries, it can aggravate the climate of tension in our region. Encouraging apartheid, Western imperialism launched an undeclared war against the independent peoples of the southern African countries, and it also engages in a frantic race in conventional and nuclear armaments which endangers international peace and security. [applause]

Your Excellency Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda, ladies and gentlemen, despite the grave and explosive situation facing southern Africa, regional tension increases in other parts of our continent as well. Interference in the internal affairs of certain African countries and the disregard of resolutions passed by the OAU has lead to the worsening of political and military conflicts. Such is the case in Chad, where we believe foreign interference must cease as a step in allowing the Chadian people to find their own original and necessary solutions to their problems, with the eventual aid and mediation of the OAU. [applause]

Regarding Western Sahara, we believe that the resolution adopted by the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa must be applied at once, since it is the basis of a compromise accepted by all OAU member countries. If it is not accepted, our continental organization might again be led into a delicate and nonprestigious situation.

The hands of neocolonialists, determined to use the peoples of our continent, are always behind such conflicts and others of lesser importance which are currently going on in Africa. We therefore regard the exchange of viewpoints and the process of consultation among our countries as important. The fight to safeguard and strengthen the unity of the OAU is an indispensable means of deepening its anti-imperialist and nonaligned stance. [applause]

The tense political climate which we have just mentioned is a reflection of the present difficult international situation which has been aggravated by the economic and financial crisis of the developed capitalist countries, by the continuation of contradictions between the capitalist and socialist systems, and by the arms race. The positive effects of the policy of detente, as recommended by the Seventh Nonaligned Summit, are beginning to be neutralized by the upsurge in the cold war and by the bellicose policy of the aggressive military blocs, which are introducing weapons that endanger peace and life on our planet. We condemn the tendency that is growing in our region, namely in South Africa, toward the introduction of nuclear and bacteriological armaments. The efforts made by all southern African countries must contribute to the establishment of stability, peace, and social justice for all, without colonialism and without apartheid. [applause]

Your Excellency Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda, ladies and gentlemen: I would like to express my satisfaction with the strength of our relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation, relations which were built during the struggle of the Angolan people against colonialism. I am certain that the results of our visit will contribute to the greater development of these relations. We would like to express our thanks for the very warm welcome and the hospitality that have been accorded us since our arrival. We also invite President Kenneth Kaunda to make a friendly state visit, when he finds it opportune, to the People's Republic of Angola. [applause]

Allow me now to offer a toast to the health of Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda and to the friendship between our peoples and to an increase in our cooperation.

Dos Santos Makes Departure Statement

MB011849 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos before his 31 July departure from Lusaka International Airport — recorded]

[Text] Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda, distinguished members of the Central Committee and Government of Zambia, dear comrades: We have, in fact, come to the end of our visit. We have stayed with you for about 4 days. We have felt as if we were in our own home. We were received as friends, brothers, and we appreciate the warm hospitality of your leaders, particularly of Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda, all the leaders and the people, their great care and sincere friendship, and we are returning home with feelings of great joy. We did not doubt, however, that we would find such hospitality and friendship here in Zambia.

We are certain that following this visit, we shall make greater efforts in the promotion of our bilateral relations. We have confirmed our ideas. We have initiated some programs, and we believe that the implementation of our ideas will be our most important duty. We have no doubt that we shall carry out that task, because, as Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda has already stressed, that is the way we have been working in all fields of our bilateral cooperation.

In the fields where we have not accomplished much, there have been objective reasons. Our enemies do not leave us in peace. They constantly attack us, and at times they prevent us from carrying out our tasks at the pace we would like. We noted the message of President Kenneth Kaunda and that of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] National Council.

We thank you most sincerely for all this evidence of the militant solidarity with the Angolan people and the MPLA-Labor Party in their struggle against the direct attacks of the South African racists and its indirect attacks through puppet elements. We are convinced that we shall, in fact, step up our fight on the basis of the principles existing between us. This was reaffirmed during our visit to Zambia. I hope that you stay well and continue to achieve new victories in all fields of UNIP activity. I also wish the Zambian Government greater success in the tasks laid down by UNIP and many successes in the construction of the new society in which you are engaged.

Esteemed Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda, we expect you to visit the People's Republic of Angola. This will not be our last visit, of course. As usual, we shall continue to exchange delegations at all levels to strengthen our solidarity and our unity in the struggle against the common enemy, whom Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda has described and defined quite clearly.

Thank you very much. [applause]

ZIMBABWE

Frontline States Urged To Coordinate Propaganda

MB010758 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has urged the frontline states to direct energies into a combined offensive stategy rather than spend them on the defensive in countering the Pretoria regime's information aggression. Comrade Mangwende told the frontline information ministers meeting in Kaduma that they should liaise in order to fully appreciate the aspects of the propaganda war being waged against each one of them. He urged the meeting to expose the horrors of racism and destabilization and ensure that the front-

line states campaign is consistent and more penetrating than Pretoria's propaganda.

Minister, Others Comment on Liberation Struggles

MB011135 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, said Zimbabweans regard the liberation struggles in South Africa and Namibia as their own. He said Zimbabwe will never be really free until the people of Namibia and South Africa are free.

Comrade Shamuyarira's counterparts from Mozambique and Zambia, as well as the SWAPO publicity secretary, Comrade (Hidipo Hamutenya), also spoke at the rally. Comrade Jose Cabaso of Mozambique said independent southern African countries are a threat to apartheid-ruled South Africa because they are nonracial and democratic. Mr Mark Tambatamba of Zambia said the Pretoria regime cannot resist the revolutionary wind blowing in South Africa. Comrade (Hamutenya) noted that freedom fighters in South Africa and Namibia are drawing inspiration from Zimbabwe's victory and independence. The SWAPO publicity secretary urged Zimbabweans to continue to rally behind ZANU-PF and the government in supporting liberation struggles in South Africa and Namibia.